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REICH ARMY BEGINS LARGE-SCALE DRIVE TO MARSA MATRUH

Rommel Leading Forces in Dash for North African Stronghold

MAY DECIDE EGYPT FUTURE

Cairo Panic Stricken—Britain Aghast as Alexandria Starts Evacuating

Domei

LISBON, June 25.—Following their occupation today of **Sidi Barrani**, approximately **95 miles east** of the Egyptian border, the **German** forces under the command of **Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel**, are **driving** in columns toward the stronghold of Marsa Matruh, on the coast of North Africa located some 270 miles to the northwest of Cairo, field dispatches from the North African front stated today.

Cairo Fate Nears

Special to the Nichi Nichi

LISBON, June 26.—The battle now being fought by the British and Axis troops between Sidi Barrani and Marsa Matruh in Egypt, it is believed, may decide the future of Egypt, according to a report from Cairo. It is generally observed in the Egyptian capital that the fate of the country will be decided within the next 24 hours.

In 72 hours after the fall of Tobruk, the Axis forces had advanced 200 kilometers into the Egyptian territory, and the British Army has now no strength to stop the Axis advance, having no more forces in reserve, it is reported from Berlin.

It is 512 kilometers from the Libyan frontier to Alexandria, the base of the British forces in North Africa, and only a distance of 300 kilometers separates the Axis forces from Alexandria.

Alexandria Starts Evacuating

Special to the Yomiuri

ZURICH, June 25.—Great Britain was given a great shock by the report that a portion of the citizens of Alexandria had already evacuated the city.

Egypt Battle Begun

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, June 26.—The battle for Egypt has begun, it is reported from London on Friday. According to this report the battle started Thursday evening when south and east of Marsa Matruh, large forces of armored units, artillery and many hundred vehicles clashed in fierce battle. The remnants of the 8th British army are fighting against advanced Axis troops followed closely by the bulk of the German-Italian troops.

The British made a desperate effort to reorganize and deploy in the Marsa Matruh positions those units that had escaped from the battle for Tobruk and from the positions along the Egyptian frontier which Marshal Rommel's forces had overrun. Marshal Rommel, however, acted according to the strategical principle of giving the defeated enemy no respite while his airforce bombed the entire hinterland of Marsa Matruh inflicting thus heaviest losses on the British.

In the meantime the main portion of the German-Italian forces is advancing ever closer to the British positions at Marsa Matruh exploiting the supremacy of the German tanks which routed the British tank formations at Tobruk. According to British reports, everything will now depend on who will be the first to concentrate his forces in the area of Marsa Matruh. London quarters on Friday noon characterized the situation for the British at Marsa Matruh as "at present serious."

Dashing Through Egypt

Domei

LISBON, June 26.—The Italo-German troops now advancing into Egypt today reached a point 50 kilometers west of Marsa Matruh, or 160 kilometers from the Libya-Egypt border, according to an information emerging from American sources.

Tobruk Commander Captured

Special to the Yomiuri

STOCKHOLM, June 26.—British military authorities announced today that Major-General H. N. Cropper, Commander of the British Forces at Tobruk, was taken prisoner when the Axis forces occupied the city.

Britain to Bolster India

Domei

LISBON, June 25.—As a last-minute attempt to cope with the increasing crisis in India, the British Government today announced the establishment of a torpedo school and a submarine-chasing training school and the expansion of the existing gunnery school in India, Reuters today reported from New Delhi.

Chile Won't Change Policy of Neutrality, Says Foreign Chief

Despite the fact that Chile is in the center of a worldwide whirlpool, it will not change its policy of adhering to strict neutrality, Ernesto Jarpa, Chilean Foreign Minister, declared at Wednesday's camera session of the Upper House, according to an Asahi report received here from Buenos Aires today, quoting a Santiago dispatch, states Domei. Mr. Jarpa was reported to have explained to the Upper House the disadvantages connected with any change in Chile's present foreign policy of maintaining neutrality.

KUPIANSK OCCUPIED BY GERMAN FORCES

Strong Fortified Points in East Sebastopol Taken by Reich-Rumanian Troops

D.N.B.

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, June 26.—In the eastern part of the fortress district of Sebastopol the German and Rumanian troops after heavy fighting over difficult terrain, have captured several strongly fortified positions on the heights.

In the area southeast of Kharkov the German forces have reached Kupiansk and captured 21,827 prisoners, 100 tanks and 250 guns.

German bombers attacked armament works of the upper and central Volga some 800 kilometers behind the enemy front. Heavy explosions could be observed in buildings and halls. Moreover German bomber squadrons attacked airdromes and railway facilities in the Moscow area.

Kupiansk Occupied

Special to the Yomiuri

STOCKHOLM, June 26.—Soviet authorities announced today that Soviet forces had withdrawn from Kupiansk, 60 miles east of Kharkov, according to a report from Moscow.

The significance of the German occupation of Kupiansk is commented upon by the BBC correspondent at Moscow as follows:

"In the Kupiansk region, German forces succeeded in repulsing the Soviet troops, by using a huge army reinforced by tank and air corps. Kupiansk is an important point in the Kharkov-Rostov railway line and is situated 35 miles east of the Donetz river. By its occupation, German forces have gained an advantageous base for future operations. To the Soviets, the loss of Kupiansk is a serious blow."

Soviets Land on Crimea

Two Soviet army regiments have successfully landed on the southern part of the Crimean Peninsula, according to an Asahi dispatch from Stockholm dated June 25, which was received here today, states Domei.

The Soviet troops were said to have embarked at an undisclosed port along the Caucasus coast and have been transported to Crimea by a strongly protected convoy.

52 R.A.F. Planes Lost

D.N.B.

AMSTERDAM, June 26.—Reuter confirmed that during the British raid on Bremen last night, 52 British bombers were lost. This was the heaviest loss which the R.A.F. has so far suffered in a single night.

British Pay Dearly

D.N.B.

BERLIN, June 26.—It is learned from competent military quarters that the British air force had to pay dearly for their new terrorist action against German towns.

Of about 200 British planes 52 were downed by night chasers and anti-aircraft artillery. Considering the further losses which are inevitable for large air force formations flying such distances, the attacking British planes lost more than 30 per cent of the planes employed in this attack.

Since the occupation of Tobruk the German Africa Corps advanced over 600 kilometers within the last five days. It is stated that the troops of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel are rapidly advancing eastward far beyond Sidi Barrani and are approaching the Mersa Matruk area which offers the British excellent defense conditions since there are swamps and weels particularly south of Mersa Matruk.

TELEPHONE LINK SEVERED

German High Command Bans Communication With Neutrals

Domei

LISBON, June 26.—The German high command announced yesterday that telephone communication with neutral countries would be suspended until further notice, the Exchange Telegraph reported from Zurich.

The dispatch, however, failed to give further information concerning the ban.

CABINET DOWNFALL VIEWED INEVITABLE BY LONDON CIRCLES

Government Continuance Doubted Despite New Propositions by Churchill

'TIMES' BACKS OPPOSITION

Wavell Boosted as Successor With Public Demand for 'Strong Man' Rising

Domei

LISBON, June 26.—In view of the mounting criticism against the Churchill Government arising from disastrous defeats suffered in North Africa, political quarters in London have expressed their opinion that no matter what propositions Mr. Churchill may bring back with him from Washington, it is highly doubtful whether his Cabinet can continue unchanged, according to reports received here from the British capital today.

Meantime, the London Times, voicing strong opposition to the Churchill Cabinet, demanded that the Government explain why British armaments were inferior to those of the Axis Powers despite the fact that Britain has been at war for the past four years, the report stated.

The journal pointed out that it was only three weeks ago that Prime Minister Churchill stated in the Lower House that British armaments in Libya, particularly its tanks and anti-aircraft guns, were superior to those of the Axis, the report said.

The British public, the Times warned, no longer will stand for evasive statements from the leader of the nation, it was said.

Wavell Is Boosted

Asahi Service

ZURICH, June 25.—The effect on the British public of the defeat in North Africa is becoming more evident and Premier and Defense Minister Winston Churchill is being particularly criticized for his mistaken policy. The public desire that somebody else replace Premier Churchill has become stronger.

As the new military leader to replace Mr. Churchill, General Sir Archibald P. Wavell, Commander-in-Chief in India, is the most popular candidate at present. A United Press report from London says that when the British forces were dispatched to Greece last year, it was General Wavell, who had very strongly opposed to the step, and it is remembered that the British Army in Greece met with a miserable defeat.

It is also said that Premier Churchill did not like the opposition made by General Wavell against his plans, political and military, and thus he sent the General to India. Consequently, when Mr. Churchill loses his popularity, the public clamor for General Wavell will heighten. It is because of such circumstances that the public is now demanding that General Wavell should replace Mr. Churchill as the military leader of the British Empire.

At the House of Commons, the criticism of the Government in connection with the Libyan defeat is very severe and one member demanded that either a good officer under Soviet Premier Josef Stalin be made the commander-in-chief of the forces at Cairo, or be invited to lecture before the House of Commons to teach the British how to win the war.

When the immediate return of Mr. Churchill was demanded, Deputy Premier Major Clement R. Attlee replied that the Premier would soon return and answered other criticisms made of him.

Meanwhile, it is believed that Premier Churchill will bring back some result of his conference with President Roosevelt in order to quiet down the agitation at home.

Churchill in Close Touch

With the Opposition in England loudly clamoring for non-confidence in the present regime, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, who is now in Washington, was reported by the Daily Mail to be keeping in close touch with the political situation at home by international telephone, the Yomiuri reported today from Stockholm quoting a London dispatch, states Domei.

The Daily Mail reported, according to the Yomiuri, that the Prime Minister has had several important telephone conversations with leading British Government officials, including Major R. Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary.

Mr. Churchill, the British paper reportedly observed, will seek to defeat the Opposition motion of non-confidence by pointing out the "inevitable causes" lying behind the miserable British defeats.

At least 50 members of the House of Commons, it was further reported, stand solidly behind the motion of non-confidence, these including members of the Conservative, Labor and Independent parties.

Rice Is Cold But Satisfying

The group of Japanese soldiers taking a snack out of frigid mess-kits seem to be in a hilarious mood despite the fact that weather conditions are hardly inducive for a hearty laugh. (Passed by War Ministry. Photo by Cameraman Sugiyama of the Army Information Corps)

March to, Attack, and Final Surrender Of Chichagoff Is Story of Vivid Action

A vivid account of the occupation of Chichagoff in Attu, the Aleutian Islands, written by the commander of a certain advance unit, was dispatched to the homeland by Army reporters.

The commander's report is, in gist, as follows:

"After landing on the coast of Attu Island at midnight on June 8, the commanders of all units were mustered and given the order to immediately drive toward Chichagoff.

"I conveyed the same order to the men of my contingent and started our advance. The entire landscape before us was covered with snow. We saw rugged mountains, the peaks of which were hidden by dense fog. A chilly gale blew over the marching soldiers.

"As the mountains, over which we had previously planned to traverse, were so rugged, I decided to advance along the coast. When we reached the shore, however, we found it bordered by a steep precipice, over which huge piles of snow were threatening to collapse at any moment.

Endless Trek in Snow

"We walked and walked over the snow. Some hours had already passed by since we landed on the island. Some of my men suggested that, if we crossed over the mountains, we would be able to reach our destination in better time. After deliberate considerations, however, I decided to continue our drive along the coast.

"Our vanguard continued marching for many hours, but there was no sign of Chichagoff. I ordered my men to rest and have their meals, and dispatched some men to locate our destination.

"Some time later, a scout appeared and cried: 'There, there is the port!' I ran up the steep slope to a cliff where the scout was standing.

"Far below, I saw a small village. A church flaunting the Stars and Stripes was seen in the center of the village. I inspected the port and village through my binoculars but, no men were to be seen.

"Subsequently I ordered my men to attack the village. The soldiers instantly ran down the slope and, after wading through a stream, reached an embankment that bordered the village.

"Just then a man came out of a house and walked toward the shore. Then he turned around suddenly and ran back toward the house. I thought that he had detected us and expected to see some action.

Ordered to Open Fire

"Therefore, in order to threaten them, I ordered my men to open fire. Subsequently the rat-tat-tat of light and heavy machine-guns resounded in the air.

"When the firing ceased, I ordered my men to carry out a mass charge toward the building, which seemed to be a wireless station.

"At this juncture an American came out of the building to surrender. A sub-officer showed him the proclamation, meanwhile I stood beside him with an unsheathed sword in my hand. The American read the proclamation, trembling all over. As he read through the document, he nodded twice and saluted us.

"Meanwhile, all the residents of the village had come out of their houses and had assembled in front of the wireless station. Some of the women carried babies in their arms. I declared to them: 'The Japanese Army does not kill noncombatants and prisoners. You need not be afraid.' Then their faces, which had been full of terror and anxiety, gradually showed signs of relief.

"As they were shuddering with cold, I allowed them to enter the wireless station. Presently, some of the soldiers lowered the Stars and Stripes and hoisted a Rising Sun flag in its place. This was the first national flag of Japan to flutter on the Aleutian Islands.

"Soon a boat of the Imperial Navy approached the shore and a naval officer came up to me to ask about the conditions of the island. Some Navy planes flew over the port at a low altitude. I could see battleship X lying at anchor far off the coast.

"As the excitement subsided, a sense of deep gratitude toward our Guarding Deity began to well in my heart. I was happy because I had carried out my duty, without having caused any casualties among my men or in the residents.

"Unable to suppress my tears, I walked to the shore and made a salute in the direction of the Imperial Palace."

AXIS FORCES CLOSING GAP BETWEEN EAST AND WEST

Japan Menace in Indian Ocean And Drive in Egypt Bottling Up British Operations

Domei

ROME, June 25.—With the German and Italian forces occupying Sidi Barrani, on the Egyptian border, and the supremacy of the Japanese Navy in the Indian Ocean realized, the gap between the Axis countries in the east and west is gradually closing.

Commenting on the situation, Virginio Gayda, editor of the Giornale d'Italian, in an editorial today points out that the British are confronted with dangers on both the Mediterranean Sea and the Indian Ocean. In the Indian Ocean, Japanese submarines are menacing the British ships while the British are finding it a difficult task to pass the Mediterranean to re-enforce its troops in Egypt, Palestine and Australia.

In conclusion, Mr. Gayda added that Britain is greatly feeling the effects of the widespread operations of the Japanese Naval Forces in the Indian Ocean.

BUENOS AIRES PERFORMS FAMOUS JAPANESE PLAY

Initial Try by Argentine Students First Time in Country Meets Success

For the first time in Argentina, a group of Argentine students staged a Japanese drama entitled "Shuzenji Monogatari," written by Kido Okamoto, famed Japanese playwriter, at the Teatro Municipal in Buenos Aires on June 25, according to information reaching the Railways Ministry from the agency of the Board of Tourist Industry in the Argentine capital, states Domei. Drawing a large crowd, their initial performance was given a huge ovation by the audience.

The success of the performance was partly ascribed to a Japanese member of the agency of the Board of Tourist Industry in Buenos Aires, who enthusiastically gave his assistance to the students, supervising the performance, stage costumes and other matters.

Encouraged by the successful performance of the drama, the students reportedly expressed their desire to perform more Japanese plays in the future to introduce the conditions of Japan to the people in Argentina.

EGYPT SEEN AVERSE TO JOINING CONFLICT

Anti-British Sentiment Rising—Situation Likened to That Prevailing in India

Much confused by rapidly growing anti-British sentiment in Egypt following the fall of Tobruk, British authorities in Egypt are conferring with Egyptian Premier Nahas Pasha, requesting him to suppress anti-British elements, and to secure the cooperation of Egyptian political circles and native forces, the Yomiuri reports from Stockholm, quoting a Cairo dispatch, says Domei.

Brigadier-General Percy Vere Powys Stone, commander of the British Forces in Egypt, today met Premier Nahas Pasha and told him that the British army intends to crush any enemy offensive.

Meanwhile, it is reported that Egyptian leaders, to the dissatisfaction of the British authorities, are firmly resolved to prevent their country from participating in the war. Egypto-British relations are likened to the situation which now exists between Britain and India.

It is believed that the British face a very critical internal unrest in Egypt, despite all British measures to win their support.

Rommel Seen Liberator

D.N.B.

BERLIN, June 26.—The British-Egyptian discussions and conferences in Cairo during the last few days were commented upon by the Wilhelmstrasse which stated that the British efforts were tantamount to conjuring up more active participation of the Egyptian population. The Egyptian side, however, obviously did not regard Marshal Rommel as an invader but as the liberator for whom the people of Egypt had long been waiting for. The only problem now was for the Egyptians to move correctly between feeling and reality.

YAMAMOTO FELICITATED ON PACIFIC SUCCESSES

Admiral Nagano and Navy Minister Shimada Wire Messages to War Leaders

Messages of warm congratulations for the successful operations in the eastern Pacific area were dispatched yesterday to Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Comander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet of the Imperial Navy and the unnamed Supreme Commander of the Ground Force in the Eastern Pacific area by Admiral Osami Nagano, Chief of Naval Staff and Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Navy Minister, reports Domei.

The messages read as follows:

"We congratulate you on the brilliant successes achieved in the recent operations over vast areas of the eastern Pacific Ocean since June 4 despite bad weather, with the close co-operation of sea and land forces."

War Exhibits to Be Shown

Parachutes riddled by bullets and anti-aircraft shell fragments, which were used by the Japanese Army paratroops in their daring surprise attack on Palembang, on February 14, have been brought to the Army Aviation Headquarters here and will be displayed at various exhibitions shortly, states Domei.

ENEMY PLANS FOR JAPAN RAID TOTALLY SMASHED WITH LOSS OF THREE MAIN ATTACK BASES

Riots Hit Chungking As All Shopkeepers Close Up in Protest

Special to the Yomiuri

SHANGHAI, June 26.—Shopkeepers in Chungking closed their stores in protest on June 20 as the result of heavy fines, ranging from 2,000 to 5,000 yuan, imposed on 50 dealers of daily necessities for hoarding goods. As the fines were declared against these shops without previous notice and without any hearing, a serious riot broke out between the shopkeepers and the officials, who came to attach goods for non-payment of the fines. Finally in a desperate attempt to quell the uprising, troops dispatched to the scene had to open fire to compel the merchants to open up their shops and it is reported that many casualties were caused among the people. Some shops are opened under the official order but most of them are still closed. Meanwhile, the Government is attempting to pacify the people while a military committee is conducting an investigation into the matter.

THAILAND APPOINTS ENVOY TO HSINKING

Military Attache Here Named First Thai Minister—Stresses Amity in Sphere

Unwavering pledge to devote all his energy in assisting the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere was given by Major-General Vira Virayodha, military attache at the Thai Embassy here, who has just been appointed the first Thai Minister to Manchoukuo, reports Domei.

Prior to his departure for his new post, Major-General Virayodha was interviewed by reporters yesterday afternoon at his private residence in Ryudo-cho, Azabu-ku.

During the seven years as military attache in Tokyo, he said, that he had many opportunities to study the social, economic and political problems in Japan from which country Thailand has many things to learn.

Deep-rooted Anglo-American influences in every part of the political and economic structures were finally discarded by Thailand to cooperate with Japan in building the Co-Prosperity Sphere, he further declared, stressing the striking similarity of facial complexions, general physiognomy and racial habits of the Japanese, Manchoukuoans and Thailanders.

Silent abstention from voting by Thailand at the General Assembly of the League of Nations when Japan was condemned as the aggressor in the East was also recalled by the newly appointed Minister, who concluded his interview by asserting his firm conviction in the maintenance of lasting peace and prosperity in Greater East Asia by the joint efforts of all the people within the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

MORE AIRFIELDS WANTED

Britain Hunts for Sites—To House Planes From U.S.

Domei

VICHY, June 26.—To provide more airdromes for bombers and fighters to be imported from the United States, the British Government has appointed a committee to select the sites, reports a Havas dispatch.

The Parliament seconded the move of the Air Ministry to give preference to the appropriation for the purchase of the sites and other installations. The Finance Ministry will act as the buyer, the report added.

Tojo Entertains Mission

Koki Hirota, Special Grand Envoy of Mission of Felicitation of the Japanese-Thai Alliance, and other members of the mission, were guests at a send-off luncheon given by Premier Hideki Tojo at his official residence on Friday. The party was also attended by other members of the Cabinet, says Domei.

Suner Returns to Madrid

Domei

ROME, June 26.—Completing a series of important conversations with leaders of the Italian Government, including Premier Benito Mussolini, General Ramon Serrano Suner, Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, yesterday left here for Madrid.

Fields at Yushan, Chuchow and Lishui Seized by Japanese

HEAVY BLOW IS DEALT

Domei

ON CHEKIANG - KIANGSI FRONT, June 26.—The joint American-Chinese plan to attack Japan Proper by air has been totally crushed with the Japanese occupation of three key bases of Yushan, Chuchow, and Lishui on which the Chungking regime had pinned its hopes of air-raiding Japan, the authorities of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Central China declared this morning.

In a verbal statement released at 11 a.m. today, the Japanese authorities asserted that the current operations in the enemy's third war zone not only means a complete ejection of the Chungking forces from Southeastern China but signifies the destruction of the last Chungking base from which joint Anglo-American operations against Japan can be staged.

The communique continued:

"On June 24, crack units of our forces completely occupied the Lishui airfield and the Lishui area, which is a strategic key point in the southern part of Chekiang Province.

"Great Britain and the United States, taking advantage of Chungking's desire to air-raid Japan, have exploited Chinese land and labor for the past several years and have been bending their efforts to complete aviation facilities.

"The Chungking regime established the 13th air base at Chuchow in the western part of Chekiang Province, the 28th air base at Yushan, in the northeastern part of Kiangsi Province, and the 27th air base at Lishui in the central southern part of Chekiang Province.

"As soon as the current operations were launched by our forces, Kinhwa, Lanchi, Chuchow, all in Chekiang Province, Yushan, and Shanjao, both in Kiangsi Province, fell into Japanese hands within a month. Thus the main force of the Chungking army has been brought to the verge of total collapse in the third war zone.

"Even in Fukien Province the Chungking forces have been driven into a predicament.

"But with the fall of Lishui the dream of the Chungking regime to build up three great air bases has been completely shattered.

8th Reserve Division Smashed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH SHANSI PROVINCE, June 26.—The units of Fukui, Aoyagi, Yoshida, and Yasuo, after crossing the Shansi-Honan frontier, advanced southward to Peianshang, Hsihu and Shanshui, all of which are 34 kilometers northeast of Lingchwan, and annihilated the main force of the 8th Reserve Division of the Chungking Army, narrowing their iron cordon around the Chungking forces in this area.

Meanwhile, enemy positions defended by the remnants of the 46th Division of the Chungking Army were captured by Japanese units which were moving northward after overcoming the same frontier.

The Kurashige Unit shattered an enemy force armed with two trench mortars at Luting, 60 kilometers south of Lingchwan.

The Shimizu and Morinaga units on the other hand chased fleeing enemy forces and completely decimated them at a point 20 kilometers south of Lingchwan.

The Japanese operations in this sector were crowned with the following war results:

Enemy dead 322, captives, 260, trench mortars 3, heavy machine-guns 7, ammunition for heavy machine-guns 15,000, light machine-guns 4, rifles 190, ammunition 14,840 and a large quantity of hand-grenades.

Okamura Inspects Hopeh

Domei

PEKING, June 26.—Lieutenant-General Yasuji Okamura, supreme commander of Japanese Forces in North China, returned here at 4 p.m. today from his two-day inspection trip in Hopeh Province.

Lieutenant-General Okamura left here by train at 7:50 a.m. yesterday and inspected Miyun, Pingku, Chihsien, and Tungchow.

Chiang Troops Defeated

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN SHANSI, June 26.—Japanese Army detachments yesterday attacked and defeated fleeing Chungking remnants belonging to the Eighth Division at

(Continued on Page 2)

JAVA WILL BECOME E. ASIA STOREHOUSE

Rice, Sugar, Coffee and Other Food Items Produced There Under Efforts of Military

Domei

SURABAYA, June 26.—The Japanese military authorities are making strenuous efforts to transform Java into a store-house of agricultural products in order to send rice and an immense quantity of sugar and coffee to Japan.

During the past three months, the military authorities have been making constant efforts in order to rehabilitate Java in every respect. From 3,570,000 hectares of paddy-fields and 400,000 hectares of dry fields, a huge quantity of rice is being produced.

June being the harvest month, the authorities mapped out a rice control plan. According to the plan, the official price of rice has been stipulated and rice-cleaning mills have been built at various places in the island. In this connection the Bank of Taiwan has lent funds to islanders.

Rice Controlled

An organ for the control of rice has been established in this city so that rice may be distributed smoothly.

Owing to good irrigating conditions, this year's first crop will be satisfactory. An endless stream of rice is flowing into rice-cleaning mills in all districts, so no anxiety will be experienced so far as supply of rice is concerned.

It is expected that rice crop will be doubled shortly because of good climatic conditions, according to the military authorities.

Sugar which is vitally necessary for daily life is refined at big sugar mills. About 200,000 hectares of land is now utilized for sugar plantation.

The central and the eastern part of the island are particularly famous for sugar production.

Sugar mills destroyed by fleeing enemy soldiers are being speedily rehabilitated under the guidance of the authorities. Furthermore, they have requested native sugar refiners to organize a Java Sugar Refiners' Federation. By making use of funds disbursed by the Yokohama Specie Bank, sugar mills have resumed operation.

Accordingly, sugar will be supplied abundantly to all parts of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere shortly. The military authorities plan to reduce the sugar plantation area by 50 per cent next year to produce other commodities which are needed in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

From about 120,000 hectares of land, 70,0000,000 kilograms of coffee of coffee are produced annually. Some states in the eastern part are clad with coffee shrubs.

Coffee Industry Spurred

A coffee control committee which has been formed in accordance with the request of the Japanese military authorities are making efforts for the rehabilitation of coffee plantations and control of coffee-mills.

According to an elaborate delivery plan, a smooth delivery will be effected and the surplus will be transferred to places in the Co-Prosperity Sphere where coffee shortage is felt.

Owing to a long spell of good weather, nearly 75,000,000 kilograms of salt are available chiefly from the southeastern and the eastern coast of the island. Table salt is well-known for its excellent quality.

As the stock of salt is sufficient for the islanders, efforts are being made to send the surplus to Japan, Shonan Island, Sumatra, the Philippine Islands and other places in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Copra is one of the necessities of life for the islanders and is also indispensable as material for the manufacture of some chemicals. For rehabilitation of palm oil mills, the military authorities are rendering services in every line. A delivery control plan has been formulated and delivery guilds have been created.

The island is also famous for tapioca, quinine, teak and rubber. Construction of facilities necessary for these is under way, so the production will be restored to former conditions at an early date.

Press Comments

Saturday, June 27

ASAHI—Monetary Donations From Chinese Merchants in Shonanto
NICHI NICHI—Best Men for the Southern Regions
KOKUMIN—Japan's Wartime Structure Perfected

Monetary Donations From Chinese Merchants in Shonanto

ASAHI—The many Chinese merchants scattered all over the southern regions present a question for serious consideration in connection with the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. They number 7,000,000, and are to be found all over the South Seas. Through hard work, they have firmly established themselves in the financial circles of that region.

At Shonanto in particular the number of resident Chinese merchants is 40 per cent of the total population, and their position in the financial circles in the Malay Peninsula is very solid.

These Chinese, on the other hand, were a reliable source of revenue for the Chungking regime up to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The current war came as a great shock to the Chinese merchants, who, however, by virtue of their quick wit, gradually grasped the true phase of the situation.

Then the Chinese merchants began to align themselves with the Imperial cause, of which those in Thailand led all the others. Thus, they dared to discard all their connections with the Chiang regime and willingly offered to support the Imperial Forces' operations in the southern regions.

Japan is now accepting these Chinese into her camp, and hopes that these new followers will influence those who are still sticking to Chungking to cooperate with Japan. This acceptance will also be in perfect accord with the fundamental principles on which this Empire has been founded.

This attitude of Japan has been rewarded in the form of a large monetary donation offered by the Chinese to the military authorities in Shonanto. The move is significant in consideration of the fact that the majority of the contributors were engaged in anti-Japanese agitations up to the start of the present war.

It is now the task of the interested authorities to see that those Chinese will not stray away from their righteous path.

Best Men for the Southern Regions

NICHI NICHI—The establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere can in a sense be termed an educational work. Therefore, those to be dispatched from Japan to the southern regions should be responsible not only for the development of natural resources but also for assuming educational leadership among the native inhabitants.

Such countries as Britain and the Netherlands, who were unconcerned over the enlightenment of the Southern people, had a rigid system for the selection of those to be dispatched to their vassal states in the South. It is incumbent upon the Japanese authorities also to exercise good care in their choice of men who are destined to play important roles in the southern regions.

Those who have the intention of going South, are requested to discard the idea if what they have in mind is the making of fortunes. The East Asia Construction Council's petition recently filed with the Government is reported to have been centered around the firm self-sacrificing resolutions of those to be dispatched to the various occupied regions in the South.

It is quite timely in this connection that the Government has just decided to establish an institute where the pioneer workers to be sent to the southern regions will be trained under the direct supervision of the Cabinet. The Government at the same time announced the outline of the course of training in the forthcoming school, which, as we view it, is entirely satisfactory.

We heartily wish that those admitted into the institute will be so enlightened that their cultural and other work at the assigned places will be an example for the native inhabitants to follow. In view of the fact that there are as yet a good number among the Southern peoples who do not fully comprehend the historic importance of establishing a Greater East Asia, the pioneer leaders from this country are earnestly asked to refrain from using any abstract methods in leading the people under their charge.

There will arise a time when an important decision must be made on the discretion of these workers. As this decision will have far reaching effects, the importance of sending able men to the South is thus fully realized.

Japan's Wartime Structure Perfected

KOKUMIN—With the materials mobilization measure for daily necessities finally decided at Friday's Cabinet meeting, Japan has perfected its new structure plans for the 1942-3 fiscal year.

Glancing over all the measures, we notice that a high-degree tension runs through them, evidently because of the need of reconstructing the institutions in the occupied regions in the South. The new plans are also remarkable inasmuch as they have improved some defective points found in the older policies. All in all, both the Government and the people are asked to assume a firmer attitude toward the execution of the current war.

The newly drafted mobilization plan for daily necessities, it is expected, will go a long way to drive the needs of wartime into the minds of the people in the most appropriate manner. The measure covers the whole of the three major categories of what is daily required for national life, namely, foodstuffs, fuel for household use and clothing.

When these three principal daily necessities are secured for the nation, both in their supply and demand, it will be yet another feather in the cap of the present Cabinet. Worthy of special notice in this connection is the alleged security of the smooth supply of such perishable foods as fish, shellfish, vegetables, milk and eggs. The supply of these goods will be executed on the basis of consumption districts, and is expected to show good results.

The need of introducing some measure for the security of the nation's supply of daily necessities is a question of long standing, and as such the present measure greatly pleased the general public. Now the people have been completely freed of their concern over food and clothing.

The people, with their various everyday needs secured, will now push on with renewed vigor. This renewed effort will be enough to place this country on a solid basis that will spell victory for Japan in the end.

GUERRILLA TACTICS LEAVE AKAYB CALM

Enemy Air Raiders Shot Down, Soldiers Enjoy 'Takenoko Meshi'

Since its occupation by the Japanese Forces on May 5, Akayb, strategic point facing the Bay of Bengal, and the last important city in Burma to fall, has started out on a new life. Though the British have resorted to guerrilla tactics and have ineffectively raided Akayb several times, work goes on with the cooperation of the native population. According to an Asahi correspondent who reports from Burma, the soldiers, who went through great hardships before they took the strategic point, are now eating "Takenoko Meshi" and tropical fruits between air raids, and eagerly awaiting news from home. His report follows:

After the last strategic point in Burma was occupied by the Japanese Army, the British Army began to apply guerrilla strategy against Akayb. During the 13 days from May 29 to June 10 enemy airplanes attacked the town five times, each time flying so low that they almost touched the tops of the coconut trees. They always dropped-bombs and fired at the Japanese Army, but with no actual spirit of fighting they usually flew away soon toward the Bay of Bengal.

Enemy Plane Shot Down

On June 6 four enemy planes, taking advantage of a heavy shower, flew over the harbor and attacked a transport ship where soldiers were engaged in landing operations. The Japanese soldiers effectively countered them by anti-aircraft fire. We heard an explosion and then saw black smoke roaring up toward the sky and we rushed to the harbor thinking that our ship must have been bombed. However, when we reached the harbor we were happy to find an enemy plane burning on the water, 300 meters away from the pier. The other three had flown away and could not be found anywhere. They apparently caused no damage to our side. On the following day an enemy plane which flew over the town was hit in the left motor and the wreck was found on the water several miles north of Akayb.

The Japanese soldiers in Akayb are now enduring the rainy season, which is very different from the one we are familiar with in Japan. A black spot appears in the sky, and the next moment it spreads across the whole sky, blown over by swift winds. This is followed by a deafening sound of thunder and heavy rain. It is said that the volume of a day's rain is about equal to that of a months' in Japan. The heavy rain continuing for three or four days at a time seems to wash out everything visible on the land. The rainy season lasts from June to August.

Troops Have 'Takenoko Meshi'

The Japanese soldiers stationed in Akayb are pepping up their spirits by going to the neighboring village to buy vegetables and fruits, such as pineapples, mangos and jack fruits. For their supper they enjoy "Takenoko Meshi" (bamboo sprouts cooked together with rice). Even during the rainy season plenty of fish and vegetables are available.

What the soldiers want more than anything else are letters, newspapers, and magazines sent from Japan, but it is impossible to get any mail from home, so they get the only news from Japan through a radio which they found at the British officers' quarters and repaired after having spent long and hard hours on it. The news broadcast from Japan reaches Akayb at 2 a.m. and lasts for an hour. The soldiers on night duty listen to the news of Japanese victories, which they carefully write down so they can report it to their comrades in the morning.

After the Japanese occupation of Akayb the town is presenting a new life, the people of the Akayban tribe (half Burmese and half Indian) offering their whole-hearted cooperation to the Japanese Army.

Akayb Surprise Attack

The surprise attack on Akayb by the Japanese Unit commanded by Toshio Kodama was successfully carried out with the dauntless spirit of the soldiers and with the cooperation of the native people. The story how they reached the place on row boats diguised as natives, was dispatched by an Asahi correspondent.

The Japanese Unit left Prome, north-west of Rangoon on April 5 to march on Akayb passing through the high mountain ranges of Arakan. They marched on a very narrow path on the mountains without any sleep. They even did not take the time for drink nor food, water being only available in the valley 1,000 meters below. They ate only twice a day and when they were hungry they ate bananas while marching. The native soldiers of the Burma Independence Party who acted as guides were a great help. Arriving at a certain point they divided themselves into two parties, one to march from land and the other from the sea, again to meet a Minbya, 40 kilometers away from Akayb. The soldiers who took the water route rowed out into the whirling waters of the Combermere Bay in ordinary row boats.

Disguised in Native Clothes

In spite of the islands in the Bay being bases for enemy gunboats, the row boats went on, often through many creeks and against high waves. The Japanese soldiers disguised in native clothes must have thought of their brave ancestors who had sailed out to the coasts of China and Thailand in their sailing ships. On April 30 the soldiers who went by sea and those who went by land met at Minbya and resumed their march, rowing over a river and walking through many creeks. On May 3 they met three enemy gunboats on the river and sank one of them and forced the other two to flee.

When the Japanese soldiers were walking through a creek, where the water came up to their chests, they received the news that there were one thousand British soldiers waiting to fire at them. But rushing to the Akayb airfield on May 5 they were surprised to find not a single British soldier either on the spot or in the vicinity. The thousand British soldiers hearing of the approach of the Japanese picked troops, fled to Calcutta by water, under cover of darkness. Thus the bloodless attack was successfully carried out by the Japanese Army.

Kind, Considerate Treatment Given

Wives, children and women relatives of captured enemy defenders in the Aleutians are placed in warm shelters and given best possible care by Japanese military authorities. (Passed by War Ministry. Photo by Cameraman Sugiyama of the Army Information Corps)

FAMED ARTIST SAYS SOUTH NOW CHANGED

Cheap Americanism in Philippines Gone—Surabaya Like Japan, Comments Wada

Domei

SURABAYA, June 26.—Sanzo Wada, well-known Japanese oil painting artist, gave his impression of the Philippine Islands to the press here today saying that the cheap Americanism which had existed in the pre-war days has completely disappeared and is now replaced by an Oriental color.

Mr. Wada is one of the three best oil painters in Japan, and had been on a tour of inspection of the southern regions since May as a special artist attached to the Japanese Army. He arrived here yesterday by plane.

Telling his impression of the Philippine Islands where he visited recently, he stated, "It was a great surprise for me to find that the cheap Americanism which existed in the pre-war days in the Philippine Islands had completely disappeared and is now replaced by an Oriental color with the Filipinos working with enthusiasm under the Rising Sun Flags. It is really wonderful that such a great change should have taken place within such a short period of time."

Commenting on the landscape of Surabaya, the famous painter said, "On my arrival here in Surabaya I was again astonished to find a noticeable similarity between the scenery of Japan and that of Surabaya. If not for the cocoanut trees and bananas here, I would not be able to tell the difference in the landscape. When I see these azure paddy-fields where herons play about and farmers work in the fields, I cannot help feel as if I were in Japan. The features of the inhabitants more or less resemble those of the Japanese. Living in such a beautiful country the inhabitants have retained Oriental features despite the exploitation of the Dutch authorities.

"Reconstruction work is making satisfactory progress", said Mr. Wada who went on, "I assure you it is wonderful that the Shonan and Surabaya ports should have been reconstructed within such a short period of time. We must tender our appreciation to the officers and men who are working hard for the restoration of the southern regions defying the tropical heat," he concluded.

Ukraine Opens Seminaries

Special

BERLIN, June 25.—Theological seminaries have been opened in the Ukraine by bishops of the Orthodox Church in order to fill the ranks of Ukrainian priests, which were greatly depleted as a result of their persecution by the Bolsheviks. Special training courses lasting six months have been organized by the administrator of the Orthodox Church in Lusk and Dniepropetrovsk.

NEW ASIA

Express Mail to Start

In order to establish communications between Japanese soldiers stationed in the southern regions and their relations and friends at home, express military air mail service will be inaugurated in July, it was officially disclosed today, reports Domei.

The decision reached by military authorities here is reported to have been suggested originally by Premier General Hideki Tojo who already has won popular gratitude on past occasions.

Under proposed arrangements, special return post cards, prepared by the authorities, will be distributed among the soldiers. Messages cards will be carried home by special military aircraft and delivered to recipients who can answer on the reply cards which can be posted with two sen postage stamps.

Under the new air mail service the two months time previously required for correspondence will be shortened to two weeks.

Similar service also is said to be under consideration by the naval authorities.

New Shonan Bank

Domei

SHONAN CITY, June 26.—In order to develop the industries of this region, to buy commodities and to give loans, a branch of the South Regions Development Bank will start business here from July 1, and will act as the agent of the Bank of Japan.

Eiryo Obata, who is to be the head of the new branch, and three others arrived here on June 18, and are preparing for the work at the former building of the Indian Commercial Bank.

This is another addition to Japanese banks here. The Yokohama Specie Bank and the Taiwan Bank have been in operation since the occupation of the Island by the Japanese Forces, and the Kwanan Bank since the early part of this month.

Wire Service Opened

Domei

SHONANTO, June 26.—Special telegraphic service for newspaper reports will be opened in Malaya and Shonanto, starting July 1, and the charges for telegrams will be nearly the same as in Japan, it was announced here by the authorities.

Thanks to the Japanese communications corps and the authorities of the Military Administration Department, the telegraphic and telephone services in Malaya and Shonanto were resumed from May 21, accepting telegrams in Japanese, English and Malaya Languages.

German Is Decorated

In appreciation of his service rendered to the educational circles in Japan, Dr. Robert Schinzinger, a German and former professor of the Osaka Higher School, yesterday was decorated with the Fifth Order of the Sacred Treasure, reports Domei.

GROUP OF SWISS DOCTORS SENT TO EASTERN FRONT

Party of Thirty Physicians, Nurses Will Care for German And Russian Patients

Special

BERNE, June 25.—A third group of Swiss physicians will be dispatched to the Eastern Front during the next few days, it was revealed.

The party will consist of 30 doctors and 30 nurses as well as other personnel, reports the Swiss Committee for Emergency Actions which is operating under the auspices of the Red Cross.

The activity of this third group will be the same as that of the second group which worked from mid-January to mid-April in central hospitals, surgical stations and other hospital wards.

According to the second medical group, food and shelter at that time were good. There was always an over-flow of sanitary equipment and medicaments.

The group of physicians cared for German and Russian patients alike as was also done by the first group. They worked excellently with representatives of German military and Red Cross quarters, it was added.

DE GAULLE TAKES BEATING

Special

ISTANBUL, June 25.—De Gaullist circles in Syria are concerned about the big losses suffered by Free French forces in Libya, according to reports received here.

Wounded French soldiers arriving in Lebanon complained about the ruthless manner employed by the British when they left the de Gaullist forces in the lurch and let them fight alone. It is believed that 75 per cent of the de Gaullist troops either died in action or were taken prisoner.

DAMAGED BRITISH SHIPS ENTER GIBRALTAR DRYDOCK

'Malaya' and 'Eagle' Will Go to America After Urgent Repairs

D.N.B.

ROME, June 23.—The British battleship Malaya and the aircraft carrier Eagle which were considerably damaged in the recent battle in the Mediterranean on June 14 were put into drydock at Gibraltar, reports the Giornale d'Italia from Tangiers. Only the most urgent repair work will be done there and the vessels will then proceed to U.S. docks for final repairs since the two drydocks in Gibraltar are already occupied by two heavily damaged destroyers. The Gibraltar authorities moreover do not wish to expose these valuable warcraft to the dangers of possible air attacks.

BRITISH SAVAGERY BARED

Reich Unearths Document on Mal-Treatment of Prisoners

D.N.B.

BERLIN, June 23.—The inhuman British order, given to the British units in North Africa, forbidding to allow German prisoners of war food, sleep and drink and not the slightest facility and which to London's consternation has fallen into the hands of the German troops is published in facsimile by the Tuesday morning press.

The paragraph concerning the treatment of German war prisoners reads: "The interrogation of prisoners is an extremely valuable source of information, particularly if conducted when the prisoners are still nervous and not in complete possession of their wits. No food, sleep, drink or comfort may be allowed them nor will any conversation be permitted until after interrogation by the competent authorities.

Japan Raiding Plans Of Enemy Smashed

(Continued From Page 1)

a point 34 kilometers northeast of Lingchwan, in Shansi Province, according to field dispatches received here today.

Meantime, the Kurashige detachment routed other Chungking remnants at a point 60 kilometers south of Lingchwan, it was said.

In the Yingchwan sector yesterday, the enemy left behind 322 dead, while booty taken by the Japanese, included three trench mortars, seven heavy machine-guns, 15,000 rounds of machine-gun ammunition, four light machine-guns, 190 rifles, 14,840 rounds of rifle ammunition and other war materials, the report stated.

Britain Lacks Skilled Labor

Special

STOCKHOLM, June 25.—Lack of trained and skilled labor is the greatest obstacle to increasing the productive capacity of British shipyards, says the London Evening Standard, according to a report from the British capital. As long as the shortage of skilled labor continues, the paper declares the number of ships leaving British shipyards will not increase.

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Hotel in Sydney Burns

Several persons were killed and many injured when a six-story hotel in Sydney caught fire on Thursday night, says a Nichi Nichi report received here today quoting a Lisbon dispatch from Sydney, states Domei.

Alaska Fishing Discouraging

Special

LISBON, June 25.—Due to a serious lack of labor and transportation facilities, this year's output of salmon in Alaska will amount to only one-half of the usual catch, according to a report received here from Juneau, the capital of Alaska.

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CABINET APPROVES PLAN TO MOBILIZE DAILY NECESSITIES

Purpose Is to Stabilize and Secure National Livelihood During Wartime

EMPHASIS ON FOODSTUFFS

Scheme Also Projects Smooth Supply of Fuel for Home Use and Clothing

The Government at its Cabinet meeting Friday approved the plan, prepared by the Planning Board, on material mobilization of daily necessities for the 1942-43 fiscal year to stabilize and secure national livelihood during wartime.

The plan, made public by the President of the Planning Board, lays down the supply and demand relations of rice, wheat, barley, potatoes, vegetables, fish, shell fish, cooking oil, table salt, miso or soy bean pastry, shoyu or soy bean sauce, milk, firewood, charcoal and other kinds of fuel for home use, clothing and others.

The plan involves a comprehensive outline, making production and distribution really workable on a practical basis. In formulating it the Planning Board made it conform with the material mobilization program. The utmost importance will be attached to the acquisition of rice and other vital foodstuffs. Special consideration also will be paid to the production, accumulation and distribution of vegetables, fish, shell fish and milk, it is pointed out by the President of the Planning Board.

The statement of the President follows:

"In enforcing this plan, the Government will take possible measures to make it thoroughgoing. It is a matter of course that the Government will make hard efforts to acquire important materials and to make the accumulation and distribution of these materials fair in every respect. The improvement of quality and regulation of standardization of articles also will be done. The Government has an intention to leave no stone unturned in carrying out this policy.

"Mention should be made here in this connection that the Government has secured great cooperation of the Army and Navy in the supply and acquisition of materials necessary for the daily livelihood of the nation. This fact contributes a great deal toward stabilizing and securing national livelihood during the wartime and determining the goal in the supply and demand of commodities of daily livelihood of the nation.

"It hardly needs emphasis, however, that the present is in the midst of the War of Greater East Asia and it is a matter of course that, in order to bring the War to a successful finish, the Japanese people must have a firmer determination to lead their livelihood in a simpler way. It is hoped the whole nation will place their wartime life, materially and morally, on a sound and simple footing, so that this plan will be carried through successfully for the accomplishment of the War of Greater East Asia and construction of Greater East Asia."

AINU, FIRST OF HIS RACE, JOINS MUNITIONS PLANT

Young Patriot of Hokkaido Determined to Do His Best For Country

In the first honor of its kind to be conferred upon one of the Ainu race, Shin Takahashi of Nakagawagun, Hokkaido, was accepted for work in a munitions plant, according to the Asahi reporting on Thursday from Sapporo.

With an intense desire to contribute actively to Japan's war effort mounting daily since the declaration of the War of Greater East Asia, Mr. Takahashi, a wood carver by trade and an authority on native Ainu literature, received the honor immediately upon applying for the position.

Interviewed by the reporter, the young patriot declared that he would do his best for the honor of the Ainu race.

Britain Mobilizes Labor

Domei

LISBON, June 25.—Further expanding the scope of labor mobilization as a last-minute attempt to cope with the increasing scarcity of labor, the British Government announced today that men up to the age of 50 and women up to 45 years of age will be registered for emergency labor mobilization, according to a Reuter's dispatch received here from London.

U.S. Press, Suddenly Changing Tone, Vows Japanese Aleutian Landings Are Serious

Asahi Service

BUENOS AIRES, June 25.—Regarding the landing of Japanese Forces on the Aleutian Islands, the United States Government at first tried to belittle its significance by advancing the forced theory that the archipelago is of little strategic importance. It at the same time caused the press to treat the news lightly.

It is now noticeable that a change has suddenly come over the general tone of the press in commenting on the event, a fact which is presumably ascribable to the realization on the part of the American press of the futility of hiding the truth of the case from the nation.

The New York Times stated in its issue of June 24 that the landing of Japanese Forces on the Aleutian Islands must be regarded in a serious light as it means that Japan has secured her first foothold in the Western Hemisphere. The Aleutian archipelago is as important to the United States as the South Sea Islands under Japan's mandated rule are to Japan, and consequently the occupation of those islands by Japan is very dangerous to the United States, it said.

The New York Daily News comments that unless the Japanese Forces are driven from the Aleutian Islands immediately, the consequences would be very grave for the United States.

Evacuees Arrive in Seattle

Domei

BERLIN, June 25.—A number of American sailors and civilians evacuating from Dutch Harbor arrived in Seattle today, the official German News Agency today reported from Stockholm.

TWO BODIES FORMED TO CHECK ON PRICES

Central Council Aims to Regulate Commodity Quotations In Asia Sphere

TO LEVEL OUTPUT COSTS

Yoshino to Look Into Discrepancies—Yamamuro to Study Rates

The Central Price Council at the fourth session of its General Department Thursday organized two new committees, one to deliberate on measures to control on a coordinate basis, the commodity prices in different regions of the Greater East Asia, and the other to seek feasible devices to harmonize the increasing production costs of various goods and the Government's low price policy.

The first-mentioned committee, which is under the chairmanship of Shinji Yoshino, former Commerce and Industry Minister, for the time being will study measures to adjust the existing discrepancy between commodity prices in Japan and those in Manchoukuo, China, Thailand, French Indo-China and the Japanese occupied area in the south.

The other committee, under the leadership of Sobun Yamamuro, former president of the Mitsui Trust Company, is to attack those questions relating to harmonization of the increasing production costs of various merchandise and the low commodity price policy of the Government.

Rising Trend Indicated

In the course of discussion which preceded the appointment of the committees, it was pointed out that commodity prices in Manchoukuo and China have increased recently with indications of further advances, notwithstanding the fact that trade among Japan, Manchoukuo and China has been placed under a composite plan since the outbreak of the current war.

Another point that attracted the attention of the executives of the Central Price Council was the fact that companies in some industrial branches have been suffering from losses due to wide differences between production costs and sales prices. This is especially conspicuous in the case of those corporations which are urgently required to increase their production in the face of the low price policy which the Government is adhering to, it was said.

INSTITUTE WILL TRAIN MEN FOR WORK IN SOUTH

Course to Include Geographical And Political Conditions of Various Countries

In view of the urgent necessity of speedily training officials fit for work in the southern regions, the Government has decided to establish a special training organ under the provisional name of South Promotion Training Institute under the direct supervision of the Cabinet, according to the Board of Information, reports Domei.

The proposed organ, to be divided into three departments, will try out Government officials, company staffs, graduates of technical and commercial schools and universities as well as graduates of middle schools.

Special courses in geographical, economic and political conditions of different countries in the southern regions will be given by leading scholars as well as by those who have actually participated in the industrial and business managements in the southern regions at the proposed organ which is scheduled to open early in October.

ISOGAI EMPHASIZES VALUE OF HONGKONG

Center of Japan's Activities in Southern Regions, Says Governor-General

PEACE MOVEMENT STRESSED

Port's Vital Role in Stimulating Chinese to Solve China Affair Is Cited

Domei

HONGKONG, June 26.—The importance of Hongkong as a center of political and military activities of Japan in the Southern Regions was emphasized by Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai, Governor-General of Hongkong, in a special press interview yesterday afternoon.

Lieutenant General Isogai's statement follows:

"As Hongkong has no resources of its own, it has to depend on foreign countries for the supply of important materials. So far, importation of materials have been progressing smoothly as a part of the materials mobilization plan of Japan.

Sufficient Foodstuffs

"We have thus far obtained sufficient supplies of foodstuffs and fuel to keep us going in Hongkong for some time. In addition, we are free to obtain various materials from South China as well as the Southern Regions, independently from the materials mobilization plan of Japan and by our own ships. And we have already formulated a concrete plan in that respect mainly by utilizing junks. We have a number of junks, ranging from four to 300 tons, at our service in Hongkong, and they are now being used for importing rice from French Indo China.

"The prosperity and rehabilitation of Hongkong as the best port in South China is very important, particularly in view of Hongkong's political position in the Southern Regions.

"I might say that the solution of the Greater East Asia War starts from Hongkong. It is to be hoped that it will be brought to a successful conclusion by the extermination of Britain and the United States from the world, but this is not expected to be accomplished within a short period of time.

Stresses Peace Movement

"However, it is not too much to say that the solution of the China Affair will to a great extent mark the settlement of the Greater East Asia War. The solution of the China Affair does not depend on the attitude of the Chungking regime, but on a peace movement in which the Chinese should participate. Such a development will naturally strengthen the Nanking Government.

"The five southwestern provinces of China are most suitable as the base for such a nation-wide peace movement. Hongkong is the very place from where those five southwestern provinces will receive the actual impetus for the movement. The military administration of Hongkong will contribute greatly to such a purpose."

PACIFIC ARMY MEET OPENS

13 Leaders of Allied Camp Confer In Washington

Domei

LISBON, June 25.—Formal announcement has been made by the White House that the 10th Pacific Military Conference was opened in Washington today, according to a dispatch received here today from the American capital.

The announcement stated that the parley was participated in by 13 leaders of the Allied camp including President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, the British Ambassador to Washington, Lord Halifax, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Dutch Foreign Minister E. N. Van Kleffens, Foreign Minister T. V. Soong of Chungking, and Harry Hopkins, United States Lease-Lend Adminstrator.

ALL NAZI JOURNALS PLAY UP LANDINGS ON ALEUTIAN ISLES

Japanese Forces in Highly Advantageous Position, Say Leading Berlin Papers

ALL EUROPE IS AMAZED

Occupation Big Blow to United States, Comment Swiss Military Experts

Domei

BERLIN, June 25.—All German papers today gave wide prominence to reports of the Japanese landings on the Aleutian Islands and stressed the strategic importance of the new move made by Japan's Imperial Forces.

Jubilance was expressed in the German press over the success of the Japanese landings although no official comments had been made up to the Japanese Imperial Headquarters' announcement of the occupation of Attu and Kiska Islands.

Commenting on the strategic significance of the islands, the German papers pointed out that with the occupation of the islands, Japanese Forces are now in a highly advantageous position, greatly facilitating the execution of their strategy.

It was also noted in the German press that the occupation of these islands by the Japanese now makes next to impossible an attack on the Japanese Empire from the north.

All Europe Amazed

Domei

BERNE, Switzerland, June 25.—The Japanese Imperial Headquarters' communique issued today announcing the occupation of Kiska and Attu in the Aleutian Islands by surprise attacks is causing repercussions all over Europe, and all are astonished at the Japanese Army's intrepid operations.

The announcement on June 22 by the United States that Japanese warships were seen in the waters adjacent to Kiska and Attu and that the Aleutian Islands were bombed by Japanese Forces, was indirect acknowledgment on its part of the fall of the two islands.

In contrast to the United States, Japan simply announced on June 10 that attacks on the Aleutian Islands still are continuing.

The Japanese Imperial Headquarters' communique on June 25 has exposed the true war situation which the Washington authorities had attempted to hide, and the future development of the situation is now being closely watched in various quarters.

Blow to U.S.

According to the views set forth by Swiss military experts concerning Japan's occupation of Attu and Kiska Islands, the occupation of Kiska by

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Saturday, June 27, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Chinese Influence

MIYAKO—There are points in the Chinese influence in the Southern Regions which cannot be overlooked.

Statistical figures of the Chinese Government in 1934 disclosed that there were no fewer than 6,200,000 Chinese scattered in Thailand, British Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies, and the total investment is said to be somewhere between one billion and four billion yen.

As these figures clearly indicate, the Chinese race occupies a vitally important position and, moreover, is stably established in the economic field. Consequently, their attitude in the occupied territories in the South is a serious problem which involves the preservation of peace in these areas.

The Japanese Government has repeatedly clarified that the Chinese inhabitants in the South who extend full cooperation to Japan by realizing the Japanese sincerity will be given equal treatment as the native inhabitants.

However, the fact remains that majority of the Chinese residents in the South consisted of influential supporters of the Chungking administration until the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and naturally, whether they will appreciate the sincerity and righteous attitude of Japan was very doubtful.

But when the time came, the entire Chinese inhabitants in Malaya awakened themselves and openly manifested their willingness to accord voluntary cooperation. Such a change in their attitude, no doubt, is ascribable partly to the able guidance of the competent officials, but mainly, to the great significance of the cause for which the War of Greater East Asia is being waged.

Mobilizing Goods of Common Necessity

CHUGAI—The 1942-43 plan for the mobilization of goods of absolute necessity to the living of the people was approved at the regular meeting of the Cabinet on Friday.

In drafting the details of the plan the 1942 materials mobilization plan was referred to. The plan stipulates regulation of demand and supply of foodstuff, fuel for household, clothing and other goods of common necessity. The statement issued by the Government on the plan suggests that the authorities concerned will make a special effort to insure that there will be supplies of foodstuff of all goods of absolute necessity. There is something in the statement which as we hope will justify us in expecting the Government to exert efforts to insure a smooth operation of the machinery for the distribution of necessary goods.

The food problem is largely a question of increasing the output of foodstuff. Another phase of this vital problem is a question of the machinery for moving rice from the producing to consuming centers. The rice control law will shortly be enforced. If the legislature is properly operated, there will be the end of the situation which find some people put to inconvenience in getting food. Under the law the prefectural governors will name men who will see to it that as much of the rice harvested by the farmers as possible is on the market. These men must be individuals who are not specially related with the farmers with whom they will deal in the performance of their duties.

Training of Those Going South

HOCHI—The War of Greater East Asia has finally been brought to the stage where its projected war of

(Continued on Page 2)

NIPPON UNITS TAKE BASE OF LINGCHWAN IN SHANSI PROVINCE

Anyangstun, Headquarters of Chiang's 27th Army, Taken In Fierce Drive

TWO BATTALIONS CRUSHED

Smashing Defeat of Men Under General Sun Is Admitted By Chungking

Domei

SHANSI FRONT, June 26.—Japanese Forces at 2 p.m. yesterday succeeded in capturing Lingchwan, most important enemy base in Shansi Province.

Another Japanese Army Unit yesterday evening captured Anyangstun, the Headquarters of the enemy 27th Army, about 10 kilometers northeast of Lingchwan and exterminated 500 enemy troops.

Chungking Admits Defeats

Domei

CANTON, June 26.—Unable to further conceal the smashing defeat of Chungking forces under the command of General Sun Tien-ying in Shansi and Honan provinces, Chungking newspapers controlled by the Chiang regime today admitted that two battalions of Chungking forces were wiped out in battles in the vicinity of the Shansi-Honan border and General Lin Yueh-ting, Commander of the Provisional Third Division, had surrendered to the Japanese Forces.

20,000 Troops Trapped

Domei

ON THE SOUTHERN SHANSI FRONT, June 25.—Only five days after the launching of a general offensive by strong Japanese Army Forces, the strategic Chungking base of Lingchwan, in southeastern Shansi is on the verge of capitulation, according to field reports reaching headquarters here today.

Twenty thousand Chungking troops, comprising the cream of the enemy force in this area, have been encircled, according to information here which added that Japanese Units which commenced their offensive on June 20, took only four days to complete their encirclement of Lingchwan.

The Japanese drive on Lingchwan, reports declared, was commenced from the Luan-Kaoping-Tsehchow line in southeastern Shansi after crushing Chungking troops belonging to the 40th and newly-organized 5th Chungking armies in the Shansi-Honon-Hopei border areas.

General Chiang Kai-shek's central forces in the vicinity of Linhsien, in northeastern Honan Province, especially the 24th group army, were routed by the same Japanese detachments, it was revealed.

BIG-SCALE CAMPAIGN INTO EGYPT LIKELY; CAIRO IN CONFUSION

Fall of Tobruk Stimulates Feeling Against British

BRITONS ARE ALARMED

Authorities Ask Premier Mustapha Pasha for Cooperation Of Native Troops

NEGOTIATIONS CONTINUING

Special to the Yomiuri

STOCKHOLM, June 25.—With the invasion of Egypt by the Axis forces, the anti-British movement which has been latent in Egypt ever since the outbreak of the war is gradually raising its head. Alarmed at this situation, the British authorities in Egypt, says a Cairo dispatch are continuing strong negotiations with Mustapha En Nahas Pasha, the Egyptian Premier, asking him to suppress the anti-British elements and to ensure the collaboration of Egyptian political circles and Egyptian native troops with the British.

General Stone, commander of the Cairo Defense Army, and Sir Miles W. Lampson, British Ambassador to Egypt, also visited the Egyptian Premier today and besought the cooperation of the Egyptian native troops, while declaring that the British Army is confident of its ability to repulse any onslaught, however formidable.

On the other hand, the Egyptian authorities are adopting the attitude of non-participation in the war, in view of the steady growth of the racial movement, which has become remarkably active following the loss of Tobruk by the British Army. Anglo-Egyptian relations as they are at present are analogous to the relationship between Britain and India which has recently developed over the question of India's participation in the war. It is regarded as inevitable that the British rule of Egypt should receive a fairly rude blow internally.

Egyptian Forces Ready

Domei

LISBON, June 25.—In view of the advances of the German and Italian forces into Egyptian territory, Mustapha Pasha, Premier of Egypt in a Parliament speech yesterday declared that the Egyptian force is prepared for action and could be sent out at a moment's notice, a Cairo dispatch received here today reported.

Mr. Pasha further stated that if necessary the Government could mobilize 500,000 men.

Concluding his statement, Mr. Pasha reportedly declared that Britain has informed Egypt that the British are determined to drive out any enemies attacking Egypt.

Pasha Makes Statement

D.N.B.

TUNIS, June 25.—Prime Minister Nahas Pasha made a statement in Parliament relating to the present situation, according to the Cairo radio. He said that he had for some time already been in constant contact with the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces in Egypt in order to follow the developments. Owing to the approach of the Axis troops to the Egyptian border he had discussions with the British military authorities as well as with the British Ambassador. He had been promised in the name of the British Government that every attack on Egypt would be "resisted to the utmost."

Nahas Pasha was of the opinion that despite the present difficulties the situation was "satisfactory." In the name of the Egyptian Government and in his capacity as military governor he therefore warned the population "not to listen to tendentious rumors."

He called upon all Egyptians and foreigners living in Egypt to preserve calmness.

EISENHAUER HAS NEW POST

Domei

LISBON, June 25.—The United States War Department today announced that Major-General Dwight D. Eisenhauer, Section Chief of the Military Strategy Staff, of General Headquarters, has been appointed as the new commander of United States Forces in Europe, according to a Washington dispatch received here today.

Major-General Eisenhauer is 51 years of age and in the former World War saw active service in a tank regiment. He is reported to be an authority on tanks, the dispatch said.

Concluding its announcement, the War Department said Major-General Eisenhauer has already reached London.

Japanese Submarine Sinks 3 British Ships Near Port of Bombay

Special to the Yomiuri

ZURICH, June 25.—According to information broadcast from New Delhi, three British ships were sunk by a Japanese submarine near the port of Bombay. In view of the important position of Bombay, the news is giving a rude shock to the whole of India.

Domei

VICHY, June 25.—The United States Navy Department today announced that two American scout-ships were torpedoed and sunk by enemy submarines in the Atlantic during the period between June 1 and today, Havas reported today from Washington.

CHURCHILL CABINET FACES GRAVE CRISIS

Likelihood of New Catastrophe Heightens Resentment Against Government

OUST VOTES REACH 40

Immediate Return of Prime Minister From U.S. to Face Music Expected

Domei

BERNE, June 25.—As the Italian announcement of the rapid capture of Halfaya, Capuzzo, Sollum and Sidi Barrani threatened to turn the British-Libyan disaster into an Egyptian catastrophe, a political crisis of unprecedented gravity confronts Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

The Swiss Nationalzeitung's London correspondent has stressed the new situation as characterized by the crystallization of the anti-Churchill sentiment and also the flaming up of latent reactionary resentment against the Leftist trend in British politics, the Soviet Alliance, and experimenters with party politics.

The correspondent sees therein a parallel to the clash between the extremists of Leftist and Rightist tendencies, which wrecked democracy in the European continent.

Vote of Non-Confidence

Concrete evidence of this rebellion appeared in the drafting of a motion for a vote of non-confidence in the central direction of the war soon after the statement Tuesday in the Commons by Clement Attlee, deputy Prime Minister, and signed by Conservatives Ward Low Milne, Herbert Williams and Commander Bower; National Liberals Leslie Hore-Belisha and Henderson Stewart; Laborites Ernest Bevin, Silverman, Bellenger and Price, according to the Basler Nachrichten.

The motion, however, has not yet been tabled. Supporters for the motion have reached 40, but this is not sufficient to compel Churchill's resignation.

It is recalled that Prime Minister Churchill won a confidence motion by 447 votes to 3 after the Greek debacle in May, 1941, and by an unanimous 460 votes after the fall of Singapore.

General feeling that the premiership and war leadership should be separated is reflected in The Times' letters, whose writers stress that the direction of the war should be given to technicians and generals without the intervention of party considerations.

Churchill's appointment of Major-General Claude J. E. Auchinleck and also his failure to provide sufficient armament and better trained troops for Libya as well as his naming Major-General Sir Archibald B. Ritchie has been severely criticized. The Prime Minister may resign his post as defense minister, which is expected to be assumed by General Sir Archibald P. Wavell.

U.S. Talks Hurried

Special to the Yomiuri

STOCKHOLM, June 25.—It has been announced that the third Roosevelt-Churchill interview was held on June 25, earlier than originally arranged, according to a Washington telegram. This acceleration of the date of the third interview is ascribable to the fact that the speedy departure for home of Winston Churchill is required in order to cope with the serious political situation developing in connection with the debacle on the North African front. The projected second interview between Winston Churchill and J. V. Soong, the representative of the Chungking Administra-

(Continued on Page 2)

Clear Path Already Paved By Axis to Launch Major Offensive

LONDON IS JITTERY

British Home Ranks Shocked By Lightning Advance—U.S. Troops Shifted

SEBASTOPOL BATTLE ON

Domei

BERLIN, June 26.—Continuation of the smashing Axis drive from the Egyptian Libyan border to Alexandria and the Nile River for complete domination over North Africa depends upon whether mechanized forces under Field Marshal Erwin Rommel succeed in securing rear-line supply bases and routes.

Military experts have pointed out that operations in desert warfare are limited by the same conditions as in naval warfare: namely, the mobility of the fighting units, the range of operations and the effectiveness of armaments.

Will Continue Push

These experts have declared that it would be advantageous for Marshal Rommel to continue his advance in Egypt without a letup as the Axis forces maintain a decided supremacy over the British in all points necessary for victory in desert fighting.

The fighting strength of Marshal Rommel's forces has been greatly increased as the troops are now equipped with the latest weapons and their number doubled.

Furthermore, the British 8th Army, in contrast, has been reduced to half its former strength by the crushing defeat at Tobruk, and the remaining units now are probably composed mainly of ill-equipped Indian soldiers.

The main problem of rear-line supplies will be solved when the Axis forces capture the terminal of the British railroad from Alexandria, some 200 kilometers from Sidi Barrani, where the British, at the time of the Italian campaign in Ethiopia, constructed a supply base with large warehouses and airfields.

With the possession of this base, the Axis forces will have an advance base from where they would be able to continue their advance in Egypt.

Mediterranean Under Control

In view of the swift Axis advance into Egypt, a large-scale offensive into the interior of Egypt is anticipated in Rome, according to an Asahi dispatch received in Tokyo from the Italian capital Friday.

The probability of such a large-scale offensive, the dispatch said, is attributed to the following three reasons:

1. The command of the Mediterranean Sea is now practically under the control of the Germans and Italians, giving marked advantages to Axis operations in Egypt.

2. Due to the diminishing of Britain's naval power, successful counter-attacks from the sea are impossible.

3. Britain's only supply route through the Indian Ocean and Africa has been cut off by Japan.

U.S. Troops Off to Palestine

Representing half of the United States troops which arrived in Iraq several weeks ago, 11,000 men in the mechanized force stationed in the Baghdad area began leaving for Palestine last week, apparently en route to Egypt to reinforce the British forces there, according to a Nichi Nichi report received in Tokyo from Canton Friday quoting an Ankara dispatch.

Advance Shocks London

Domei

LISBON, June 25.—The rapidity with which the combined Axis forces have swept into Egypt and occupied Capuzzo and Sollum and advanced south of Sidi Barrani has caused amazement and consternation in military and official circles in London, according to a Reuter dispatch received here from the British capital today.

British Admit Losses

Domei

LISBON, June 25.—Combined Italo-German forces under the command of Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel, commander-in-chief of the German mechanized forces in North Africa, made a dashing drive into Egypt and succeeded in occupying Sollum, strategic point on the northern coast of Egypt, according to a Reuter dispatch from Cairo received here today.

Admitting the loss of Sollum, the British West African Military Headquarters announced the same day that advanced Italo-German forces thrust their spear-head to the southeast of Sidi Barrani by night.

(Continued on Page 2)

RABAUL APPROACHES SELF-SUFFICIENCY

Japanese Garrison Makes Land Of Plenty Out of Barren Wasteland

Rabaul, on the island of New Britain, was thought to be bare of natural products when the Japanese troops first occupied it. But now, after only a few months of work by the Japanese it has become a land of plenty in spite of the harmful volcanic ashes which fall upon the city, and is nearing a stage of self-sufficiency. An abundance of fresh fish and an increasing supply of vegetables, as well as Kanaka tobacco, which is absolutely necessary in keeping the natives calm and controllable, are all being produced by the Japanese garrison stationed there. Thus writes a reporter of the Navy Press Corps in a dispatch to the Hochi. The report follows:

"New Britain, the southernmost Japanese military base, is situated 350 miles south of the equator. It has been two months since the time I came to Rabaul, and I am getting used to the heat.

"I do not know whether it is the climate which suits me or the disciplined military life, but I am feeling much better that I did before. The severe heat lasts only three hours during the day, while in the evening it gets so cool that we need more than one blanket while in bed. We do not feel the heat as much as we do in Tokyo. The climate and the scenery are so much like Karuizawa that I feel as if I were back in Japan when I drive up the hills at the back of the town. If the volcanic ashes did not continuously pour down on the town, it would be a heavenly place to live; mountains being always green, and the sky and the sea, blue and clear.

Ashes Do Great Damage

"The volcanic ashes do a great deal of harm both to the people and to the plants. When it pours down, green woods and fields turn to a color of redish brown, while the wounds on the people become suppurated and the respiratory organs are harmed. Weapons get so dusty that the soldiers must spend a great deal of time and energy in cleaning them. I was told that the Australian Government which had its administration office in the city, had planned to move the office to some other place, because they felt they could not stand the ashes. But strangely the volcano has stopped being active for the last several weeks. Rabaul looks fresh and green when free from the shower of ashes.

"Rabaul is starting a new life in its development of natural resources, in water and on land, due to the efforts and enthusiasm of the Japanese Army. A large scale fishery industry has been started as a part of the self-sufficiency policy, the frozen fish sent from Japan has lately been replaced by fresh bonito and scads, so that we are able to enjoy 'Sashimi' (raw fish) at our meal time.

Vegetables Produced on Plateau

"We were surprised to find fresh grated radish, turnip pickles and cucumbers on our dinner table. These vegetables were produced on the plateau, 400 meters wide, at the back of the town, which had been cultivated by the soldiers in their spare time. The various kinds of vegetables such as cucumbers, eggplants, tomatoes, carrots, potatoes, melons, and radishes are produced in a large quantity, three times more than the quantity produced in Japan and they taste as good as those in Japan. It has generally been said that a large scale vegetable production in the South is rather impossible, but the Japanese soldiers have proven it to the contrary. Besides vegetable products, rice production has been seriously considered by the Military Administration with the cooperation of the Agricultural Investigation Laboratory and the owners of plantations. It is hoped that Rabaul will become self-sufficient in the near future in the production of rice, vegetables, and meat.

Natives Tobacco Addicts

"To provide the native people with the Kanaka tobacco which is absolutely necessary in order to control them the Japanese gendarmes have recently succeeded in its manufacture. The native people have learned smoking from the Europeans who had brought in the smoking habit with the purpose of addicting the natives to it so as to be able to handle them more easily. Today, tobacco has become one of the necessities of their lives. The soldiers having collected some materials and machines scattered or destroyed during the war, succeeded in manufacturing the Kanaka tobacco. They first put the tobacco leaves into a liquid, a mixture of molasses, glycerine, and several kinds of fruit juice, after the leaves are well soaked they are half dried and braided into cords, and finally they are thoroughly dried and compressed.

"I have only respect for those soldiers who have spent every minute of their spare time in developing natural resources and in manufacturing tobacco."

Troops Take a Stroll in Java

This street scene featuring Japanese soldiers taking a quiet promenade in the popular resort of Bandoeng, Java, well symbolizes the new atmosphere of perfect peace and security now prevailing in Southern Regions. The sign in Japanese hanging over the doorway of a native optician adds special lustre to the amicable blend of Java and Nippon.

U.S. ANNOUNCES DEATH OF HOUSTON COMMANDER

Captain Brook Was on Heavy Cruiser Sunk in Naval Battle Off Batavia

Domei

LISBON, June 25.—The death, in action, of Captain Albert Brook, commander of the United States heavy cruiser Houston, which was sunk in the naval battle off Surabaya and Batavia between February 27 and March 1, was admitted as late as today by the United States Navy Department, according to a Washington dispatch reaching here today.

The United States Navy Department announced further that President Roosevelt has decorated Captain Brook's child with an order, the dispatch stated.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

construction should be begun. Hence, it goes without saying that a considerable number of the aspirants, who are determined to do their level best in fulfilling the national mission of prosecuting this war of construction on which they are scheduled to set out, is required.

At the Cabinet meeting held on Friday it is gratifying to learn that a decision was reached whereby to organize a sort of training institute for the purpose of imparting the necessary training to all those who are going to the Southern Regions as well as to establish all possible connections with all the civilian training organs whose raison d'etre is also for similar training to be given those who aspire to go South.

The various problems concerning politics, economy, education, religion and population in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere are already being mooted by the Government authorities, but no matter what effort the authorities would exert in mapping out what arrangements should be made, so long as there is no one who would actually go to the Southern Regions and carry out these arrangements, nothing tangible could be achieved.

In this sense, the decision made at the Cabinet meeting for organizing a training institute will have a grave significance and will go far toward facilitating the Government's stupendous work of carrying out its projected war of construction in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

TURKEY FIXES FARM PRICES

Applies to Export Products for This Year

Special

ISTANBUL, June 25.—For the first time in Turkish economic affairs, the Turkish Ministry of Commerce has enforced fixed prices for the agricultural products to be exported out of this year's crops.

Conditions prevailing on the home market will govern the Government's policy of price adjustment. Exporters' profits are to be limited to 10 per cent, and any surplus made will be confiscated by the authorities.

All Nazi Journals Play Up Landings On Aleutian Isles

(Continued From Page 1)

Japan has depressed greatly the moral of the American people.

"Kiska is an island equipped with excellent harbor facilities and air bases, and Japan's occupation of the island means its mastery of the sea and the air in the northern Pacific," declared these military experts. "The occupation of the island should not be undervalued.

"It is as yet difficult to decide, whether Japan's operations in the Aleutian area were carried out from the offensive or the defensive standpoints.

"If they were carried out from the defensive stand point, the occupation of the island by Japan means its acquisition of an excellent stepping-stone necessary for an eastward advance and also a considerable reduction in the strategic importance of Dutch Harbor, to the United States.

"The advance of the Japanese Forces to the Aleutian Islands will force the United States and Canada to concentrate their forces in the Pacific.

"Furthermore, the United States and Canada will find it virtually impossible to send their forces to England and Libya, which will have far-reaching effects on the European War situation."

Work on Model Farm Covering 4,900 Acres Is Started in Luzon

Domei

MANILA, June 26.—Work has been started to establish a model farm covering 4,900 acres in Pampanga Province, on Luzon Island north of Manila, which will be maintained by the Japanese military authorities in the Philippines, it was revealed today. The Ohta Industrial Development Company has been commissioned by the military authorities to operate the model farm. It was recalled that the Japanese military authorities' recent experiment to raise a Formosan species of rice was highly successful.

EFFECTS OF MATERIALS LABOR LACK FELT IN U.S.

Wear, Tear of Machinery at Danger Point—Increase of Working Hours Useless

Special

STOCKHOLM, June 25.—Lack of war materials and labor power is making itself more and more felt in America's war industry, according to reports received here from Swedish correspondents in New York.

The wear and tear of machinery has reached a danger point. Investigations of these conditions have convinced the experts that an increase in working hours will not result in an increase of production but rather in a decrease since the majority of workers employed in the armament industry are already working at full capacity.

As a remedy it is suggested that more workmen should be trained without delay. However, the experts agree, in spite of hurrying this training it would take considerable time.

Investigations have also revealed that in 19 big American plants the workers were already working 72 hours a week while in practically all plants a minimum of 52 hours is being worked.

SECOND EUROPEAN FRONT ABSURD SAYS 'FORTUNE'

Influential American Magazine Points Out Huge Losses Suffered by Allies

Special

LISBON, June 26.—Pointing out the huge losses suffered by the Allies, the influential American magazine Fortune in its latest issue ridiculed the demand for the establishment of a second front, according to a New York dispatch.

The magazine said losses suffered by Allied merchant shipping from December, 1941, to March, 1942, amounted to over 2,000,000 gross registered tons, while shipping space built in the same period amounted to only 1,000,000 gross registered tons.

In view of these figures, it is impossible to speak of a general Anglo-American offensive within this year, the magazine said. If such an offensive is at all possible, it could be made only at a point close to the British Isles, it concluded.

CANADA TO DRAFT WIDOWS

Those Without Children May Be Mobilized for Work

Special

LISBON, June 25.—The shortage of labor power in Canada has prompted the authorities to order that widows without children may be drafted for work, states an Ottawa dispatch.

An ordinance providing for such a possibility was read yesterday by Prime Minister Mackenzie King to Parliament.

The decree also calls for the increase of the age of both male and female draftees from 30 to 35.

JAPAN'S WAR VICTORIES SOON TO BE PICTURIZED

Work Has Already Started on Scenes Relative to Landing Operations at Bremen Hill

Dazzling war results of Japan in the War of Greater East Asia during the past six months, will be picturized by leading movie companies in Japan in the near future, said Osamu Muguruma, staff member of the Japan Movie Company, who arrived at Kobe Friday morning from an extended inspection tour in the Southern Regions, reports Domei.

Mr. Muguruma said:

"Leading moving picture companies in Japan will film the glorious victories of Japan in the present war in order that our descendants may well understand the great work which Japan is now executing. According to the present plan, the Japan Movie Company will picturize Japanese campaigns at Hongkong and Malaya while the Shochiku Motion Picture Company will film Japan's operations in Burma. The historic attack on Pearl Harbor will be filmed by the Toho Pictures Corporation.

"Of those films, work has already been started on the scenes of Japanese attacks on Hongkong. We have achieved a great success in filming the scene of Japanese landing operations at Bremen Hill in the course of the Hongkong occupation, thanks to the great assistance of the military authorities on the spot."

Big-Scale Campaign Against Egypt Seen

(Continued From Page 1)

fall of June 24, compelling the British forces to retreat from their positions at Sollum and Sidi Omar.

Axis Forces Advance

Domei

BERLIN, June 25.—German-Rumanian combined forces made further advances in works and villages in the Sebastopol sector, assisted by German air formations which directed its attacks against enemy positions in the southern bay near Inkermann Soviet lines around Nikolaievka, the German High Command announced today.

A ferocious annihilation campaign commenced on June 22 is making steady headway to the southeast of Kharkov, the communique said.

A Soviet minesweeper was sunk in the Gulf of Finland and two merchant ships, totaling 11,000 tons, were sunk by German aircraft in the Arctic Ocean, it was also announced.

Birmingham's industrial regions and important military installations in southeast England were heavily bombed by the Luftwaffe on the night of June 24, causing numerous explosions and fires in those areas, the communique said.

Soviets Admit Retreat

Domei

LISBON, June 25.—The Soviet Information Bureau this afternoon announced that Soviet forces have withdrawn from Kupyansk, approximately 100 kilometers east of Kharkov, Reuters today reported from Moscow.

AUSTRALIA WANTS MORE ALLIED HELP

Immediate Dispatch of Men, Arms Demanded for Protection Against Japan

Special

BERLIN, June 25.—A dispatch from Australia quotes the Sydney Daily Telegraph as stating that Britain and the United States do not fully appreciate the importance of defending Australia. The paper urges the immediate dispatch of from one to three thousand airplanes, 14 tank divisions, and at least 10 divisions of infantry.

This is the absolute minimum required to repulse a Japanese invasion, the paper pointed out, and this assistance must be forthcoming immediately if the situation is to be saved, according to Hans Arnim of the Berliner lokal Anzeiger.

If what the Sydney Daily Telegraph said is true he states, then Australia is lost. Just where could Britain and the United States find the ships to transport all those men and material, even if they had the men and equipment to spare?

Meanwhile, it is noticed from this paper, Arnim continues, that Prime Minister John Curtin has broadcast another appeal to the Australian people, urging them to buy war bonds. The response to the second issue of war bonds has been only 25 per cent of the response to the first issue.

That would seem to indicate that the Australians themselves do not view their chances of survival very brightly, and accordingly they do not invest in a bankrupt proposition. The theme seems to be to have a good time while the having is good, and to the devil with the future.

The Australians apparently have discovered that General Douglas MacArthur writes very excellent war communiques, but as a general he is not so good. At any rate, they know that they are not getting the aid promised by Churchill and Roosevelt, and the sad appeals for succor and the general disinclination to buy war bonds show that the Australian people are awakening to the true facts and they find these facts not very palatable.

HUGE SUM OF MILITARY NOTES ISSUED AT VISAYAN

Japanese Authorities Satisfied With Currency Operation Of That District

Domei

MANILA, June 26.—The American-Filipino forces in the Visayan district ordered branches and agencies of the Philippine State Bank in the district to issue bank notes at the initial stage of the War of Greater East Asia. As it has transpired that these notes were utilized to raise their war funds and to put the money market in disorder, the Japanese military authorities in the islands declared on May 7 invalidity of the notes, thus prohibiting their circulation.

As the object of the Japanese military authorities' declaration is now fully understood by the people, the notes have ceased to circulate.

The total amount of the notes being about 32,000,000 pesos, the Japanese military authorities at one time feared that in the event of placing a ban on the circulation of the notes, currency shortage might be experienced in the Visayan district.

However, legal peso notes issued by the former Philippine Government have appeared in the market since the declaration of invalidity of illegal notes. As funds necessary for rehabilitation of the Visayan district, the Japanese military authorities have distributed a huge sum of military notes.

Accordingly, the temporary deflation condition of the Visayan district is being neutralized gradually.

Living, Dead Unite in Spiritual Marriage When Japanese Woman Weds Hero's Ashes

The highest ideals of Japanese womanhood were recently exemplified when Miss Itoko was wedded to the ashes of the late Sub-officer Tokuzo Yamamoto. Through this union of the living and the dead, Mrs. Itoko Yamamoto thus dedicates her life to the cause of her late husband whose one desire was to live and die for the State.

A touching account of this spiritual marriage as reported by the Asahi follows:

Miss Itoko was engaged to Sub-officer Yamamoto for one year and a half before he left for the front.

When Sub-officer Yamamoto was flying over Rangoon with Captain Ryohei Nogami the gasoline tank of their plane was shot through with enemy shrapnel. Seeing no other course open to them they decided to self-destroy themselves and their plane, and so, waving a last salute to their comrades they valiantly turned the nose of the plane earthward and prepared to meet their end like true sons of Nippon.

When Sub-officer Yamamoto's ashes were returned to the homeland, Miss Itoko, in fulfillment of the promise that she had made when she was engaged to the Sub-officer, forthwith made all the necessary arrangements and was married to the ashes of the late Sub-officer Yamamoto on May 10.

The father of the late Captain Nogami, residing in Okayama Prefecture wrote letters of sympathy to the relations of those who had perished in the same plane as his son. Mrs. Itoko Yamamoto was the recipient of one of those letters.

In reply, she penned the following answer:

"I deeply appreciate your kind letter which gave me great comfort and encouragement. I am determined to dedicate my life to the cause of my late husband, to whom I was engaged for one year and a half before his death. I was wedded to his ashes when they were returned to the homeland. When he was called to the front, I was so glad, because it had been his wish to fight and die for the country.

"As it was destined, he fulfilled his promise to the State. He must have died in contentment knowing that he had done his duty, and I, too, share his happiness because he lived and died as he had wished.

"During all the time he was away, I always thought of him as my husband, and even now that he is dead, I am happy to say that my heart is still with him as his wife.

"Against the wishes of my relatives the wedding ceremony was held in the presence of his ashes, and it was then that I pledged my firm resolution to serve the Army as a nurse, which, I am glad to say, was my previous profession. If I should be dispatched to the South, I will not be afraid, because the spirit of my husband will always be present to guard me.

"My husband must have felt honored to be able to fight and die with Captain Nogami. In closing, I silently offer a silent prayer for the repose of the soul of your son."

Mrs. Yamamoto stated in an interview with an Asahi correspondent at the residence of Kumekichi Yamamoto, brother of Sub-officer Yamamoto as folows:

"My brother-in-law and my grandmother were against my marrying the ashes of a dead man but I ignored their objections and followed the dictates of my heart.

"Although, before his death, I was only bound to him by the ties of engagement, I considered him to be my husband. If his soul is happy with my marriage to him I cannot be any happier.

"On May 22, my brother received the will that had been made out by my husband in which he expressed the desire that my name should be entered into his family register and that I should serve the nation as a nurse. I feel that he must have divined in some way or the other my determination."

Churchill Cabinet Faces Grave Crisis

(Continued From Page 1)

tion, has been cancelled.

It is expected that Winston Churchill will return to England at the end of this week and will attend Parliament immediately to face the music.

5 Points Proposed

Domei

BERLIN, June 25.—Five vital points were thoroughly discussed at the conference between President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister, on June 23, it was reported by the Washington correspondent of the New York Times, according to a Transocean dispatch reaching here today.

According to the dispatch, the points discussed were:

1. That the Anglo-American combined forces set up one or more fronts at a certain date on a part of the European Continent now under Axis domination.

2. That military assistance to the Chungking regime be strengthened.

3. That the transportation of war supplies to the Soviet Union be increased to prevent any further advance of the German forces eastward.

4. That Anglo-American forces in the Near East be reinforced so that Allied forces will be able to maintain their position in the Mediterranean area.

5. That Pacific defense be strengthened to prevent any further advance by Japanese Forces.

Actual enforcement of these points will result in a still greater shortage of shipping facilities for the Allied nations, it was further reported by the same correspondent.

ARCHBISHOP O'DOHERTY STRESSES COOPERATION

Sponsors Movement for Construction of New Life Among Devotees in Manila

Domei

MANILA, June 26.—Urging cooperation with the Japanese Forces here, Rev. Michael J. O'Doherty, Archbishop of the Catholic Church, now is sponsoring a movement for the construction of a new life for his devotees in the Philippines.

Archbishop O'Doherty recently sent messages to all the bishops and followers of the Roman Catholic Church in the Philippines and explained the attitude they should take in the future to deal with the prevailing situation.

Stressing the necessity of constructing a new religious life, he emphasized positive cooperation with the Japanese Forces.

Archbishop Michael J. O'Doherty, despite his advanced age of 66, has made five lecture trips in the Philippines since May to make the Catholics fully understand the significance of the War of Greater East Asia.

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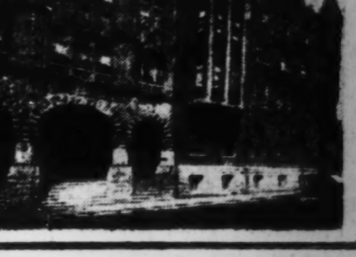

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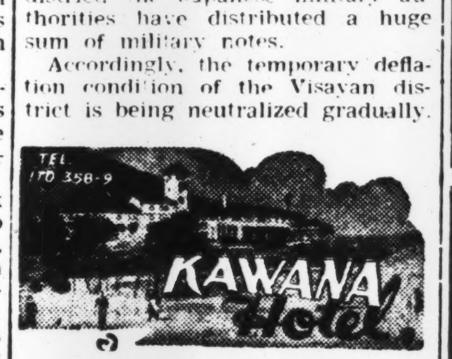

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NEW RAILWAY LINE TO SHONAN AGREED

Plan to Link Shanghai With South Formally Endorsed At Conference

Unanimous approval was given a [illegible] plan for constructing a [illegible] railway connecting Shanghai and Shonan, which was [illegible] jointly by the Railways [illegible] and Makoto Dan, vice-president of the Central China Railway Company, at the Japan-China-Manchoukuo Railway Conference [illegible] at the Tokyo Railway [illegible], reports the Nichi Nichi.

According to the [illegible], the [illegible] railway line will connect Shanghai, [illegible], Hangchow, [illegible], Nanning and [illegible] in [illegible], and [illegible] will [illegible] Thailand and [illegible] Singapore [illegible] reach Shonan.

[illegible] Used

[illegible] railway line [illegible] railway will [illegible] be utilized. Two [illegible] that [illegible] from Liuchow to Chennan [illegible] and from [illegible] in [illegible] Indo-China to Bangkok will [illegible] to be built.

An alternative project was also submitted at the said conference, [illegible] which the established railway line through Saigon and [illegible] will be utilized, instead [illegible] constructing a line from [illegible] to Bangkok.

An investigation committee will [illegible] be organized for the project [illegible].

When the [illegible] is carried out, the distance of 7,830 kilometers from Shanghai to Shonan will be [illegible] in 80 hours and that from [illegible] Shonan in seven days. Approximately 1,000,000 tons of [illegible] and 140,000 passengers will [illegible] in a year when the [illegible] completed.

Project to Take 5 Years

It was also revealed that the construction work of the said railway will be completed in five years, and the total cost for building 700 kilometers of railway in the aforementioned two parts is estimated at [illegible].

Referring to the project, Railway Minister Yoshiaki Hatta stated as follows:

"The Japan-China-Manchoukuo Railway Society expects to organize a [illegible] committee which will draft concrete plans pertaining to the [illegible] scheme.

"[illegible] continental railway [illegible] through Thailand and [illegible], one side must [illegible] the cooperation of these [illegible]. I [illegible] that they will [illegible] approve the plan, because the necessity of a direct route [illegible] is keenly felt [illegible] concerned."

[illegible] deliberations [illegible] Railways Minister Hatta [illegible] the leading land [illegible] transportation companies [illegible] organizations, [illegible] plans [illegible] the transportation of [illegible] the Greater East Asia Sphere in conformity with the [illegible] trade and [illegible] Danen.

The conference also agreed that land, air and maritime transportation facilities must be placed on a combined basis and the movements of ships controlled according to [illegible] as far as possible [illegible] in such a manner as to minimize congestion at various ports.

Other matters agreed upon at the conference included:

1. Augmentation of facilities [illegible] the land, air and maritime transportation systems;

2. Construction of a main railway line traversing the whole of Greater East Asia to meet political and military as well as economic [illegible];

3. Speedy [illegible] of coordination among transportation systems in various regions of Greater East Asia;

4. Opening of direct transportation routes connecting Japan and [illegible] of the Greater East Asia Sphere; and

5. To secure an adequate supply of materials and manpower required for the perfection of the transportation facilities of Greater East Asia.

Intensive Training Given Boy Pilots

(Continued From Page 6)

[illegible] on a modern basis, the Marco Polo Bridge incident occurred, leading to the opening of hostilities between Japan and China. When [illegible] spread to Shanghai the following month, the Chinese air force bombed the international port-city of Shanghai, which is now under Japanese control owing to the Pacific war. The air arm of the Japanese Navy immediately [illegible] and braving a heavy [illegible] attacked Nanking, capital of China, after crossing the China Sea. Thereafter it engaged the Chinese air force in air combats over [illegible], Kwangteh, Hangchow, Nanchang and Hankow, wiping out the [illegible] air power of Chiang Kai-shek. Winging over the mountainous terrain in China's interior, the Japanese naval air arm has since [illegible] attacked Chungking, Kunming, Lanchow and Chengtu, thereby frustrating all efforts of Chiang Kai-shek to organize a new air force.

On December 8, last year, when the Pacific war broke out, the Japanese naval "war eagles" gave full play to their activity, falling back upon their thirty years' rigorous training. They destroyed the main body of the American Pacific fleet at Pearl Harbor, by sinking five battleships and two cruisers and heavily damaging four battleships and six cruisers. And thus the Japanese naval air arm accomplished in an hour and half what the air force of not a single Power has yet accomplished. Not only that, the Japanese naval air force followed up its victory by torpedoing and sinking the British flagship Prince of Wales and the battleship Repulse off Malaya. Moreover, the Japanese naval air arm has recently attacked and sent to the bottom three enemy aircraft carriers and sank or heavily damaged several enemy battleships and cruisers in the Coral Sea and the Indian Ocean, thereby safeguarding Japan's national defense on an invincible footing.

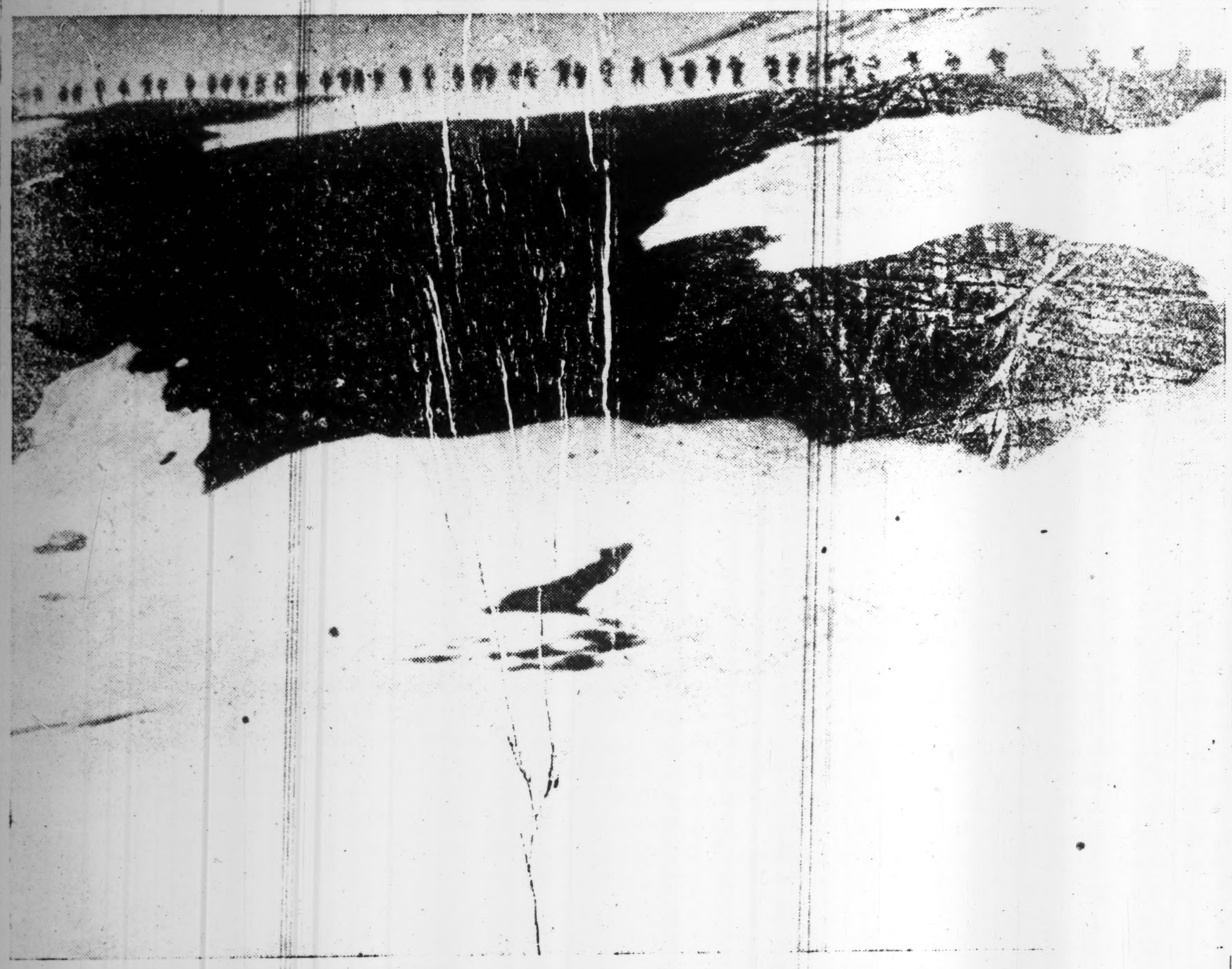
In its first day's attack on the Philippine Islands, the Japanese naval air force brought down in aerial combats or destroyed on the ground 96 enemy planes; in its attack on Hawaii, it shot down in air duels or destroyed on the ground 464 enemy planes; and in the battle of the Coral Sea, it brought down 98 enemy planes. Other exploits attained by the Japanese naval "war eagles" in the various sectors on the South Sea front are too well known to be recounted here. Looking back, it seems indeed an amazing feat that the Japanese naval air arm, which started its career with an allocation of only ¥100,000, after undergoing rigorous training and necessary expansion involving sizeable expenditures, has proved its outstanding ability not only to the nation, but to the world at large.

Spirit of Offense

The offensive spirit which the Japanese naval air arm has steadfastly cultivated for long years is the secret of its success. The Japanese Army air force also possesses this very sterling quality. Animated by a death-defying courage and full confidence in striking the objectives, the "war hawks" of the Japanese Navy are beyond doubt peerless at least in this part of the globe. Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-chief of the Combined Fleet, is well-versed in naval air operations, having once creditably commanded the Naval Air Corps at Kasumigaura, where stands the shrine for those naval aviation pioneers who have laid down their lives for the cause of enhancing the formidableness of the naval air force. Japan's naval air arm has now not only become a terror to the Anglo-American war vessels and naval aircraft in the Pacific and Indian Ocean sectors, but is enjoying the freedom of the sky in both areas in a convincing manner.

Actually speaking, this phenomenal growth of Japan's naval air arm has been accomplished within a decade and a half. Those foreign observers who during the early years of the China affair thought it impossible for this country to build its air force on a superior scale, have now been rudely awakened to realize the hollowness of their wishful prediction. The "silent" Navy of Japan has silently worked for years to attain the present standard of efficiency of its air force, which is proving its mettle on all war fronts without any show of word-campaign, but by achieving signal successes grimly and in silence.

The Army in the Aleutians



Cooperating with the Navy in its assault upon American outposts in the Aleutians, the Japanese Army has landed its units on Attu Island. Though it is June, deep snows cover the hills and plains, and all that meets the eye is white, icy, cold, and inert. Except, of course, the figures of the soldiers, as in the above photograph, marching swiftly across Attu Island against the enemy. (Passed by the War Ministry).

Filipino Reds, Moved by Japanese Fairness, Give Up Communism and Pledge Cooperation

Greatly moved by the Imperial Forces' fair attitude toward native inhabitants, some 1,200 Filipino communists pledged to the Imperial Forces to give up their principle of long years and to cooperate with Japan as Asiatics for the construction of Greater East Asia, reports a Tokyo Nichi Nichi correspondent from Manila.

The Province of Panpanga under American rule, the correspondent states, was notorious for its Philippine Communist Party of 1,200 members, which was a constant source of anxiety to the Philippine Government.

With the coming of Japanese control over the whole of the Philippines, the communists numbering 1,200 in the province were greatly moved by the attitude of the Japanese Forces and came to realize the significance of the current war. Finally, they decided to abandon Communism and gathered in the village church to swear that they would give up their principle and cooperate with Japan for the construction of Greater East Asia for Asiatics.

In the function attended by the representative of the Japanese military authorities there, all the communists swore: "Here in the house of Christ we pledge that we will give up communism and cooperate with Japan for the construction of a new Philippines."

The Archbishop of the church delivered an address to the communists saying: "You have now realized the evil of communism, an evil to the State as well to society. You should, as Asiatics, work for the reconstruction of the Philippines under the Japanese Military Administration."

Japan Yesterday And Today

(Continued From Page 6)

tion, if viewed from the standpoint of population problem. But the abnormal social conditions, created by war, must throw many girls, otherwise good candidates for the marriage market, into the field of brain work and manual labor ordinarily reserved for the male, and, what is worse, considerable proportions of them will continue in their jobs even after the normal state has been restored. Thus there will always remain a class of "occupational" women dissociated from marriage or, at all events, ideal marriage. Their influence on society at large cannot be said to be very wholesome, if considered from the "populational" point of view, as it tends to place a premium on "the state of single blessedness" in the eyes of many young women, especially of the middle and lower classes who constitute the most precious element in the country's resources of man-power. We were often treated in the pre-war days to the cinema pictures in which beautiful film stars, impersonating "career" women — typists, office-workers, salesgirls, etc.—brilliantly succeed in capturing their socially-superior men and otherwise become heroines of interesting romances. And such spectacles, constantly set before susceptible young women of marriageable age, could not but exert a prejudicial effect, that is upon those who ought to be contemplating "the solemn duty of matrimony" with its household drudgery and care for babies and other domestic responsibilities far from easy-going or romantic.

Masculinity Problem

Another anti-matrimonial factor of the present day society is the masculinization of women. It is due in large measure to the aforesaid tendency of women to invade the men's field of work; it is a world-wide phenomenon, not exclusively Japan's. The modern fashion of girls in bobbing their hair, wearing short skirts, even pants, and dispensing with what seems to them the cumbersome old-fashioned modes in dress, etc., further contributes toward "mannifying" them in manners, speech and in the way of thinking, all of which is not calculated to make them more attractive in the sight of the other sex. Here then is another cause to discount marriage as a social blessing.

In time of war the State is shackled with the double necessity of having to employ women's hands in munition-making, etc., and of making them bear as many children as possible. They are in the position of one who wants to eat the cake and have it. The only possible thing they can do under the circumstances, will be to employ such of women as can with least impunity be taken from home—for instance, childless war widows and childless wives of soldiers at the front—and restrict women-workers to the kind of job which may not sterilize them or lessen the possibilities of their marriage, and to the work from which they may be easily and promptly removed as soon as the soldiers are back home to resume it. This is banal enough, but for the present there is no other.

(To Be Continued)

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NEWS: 5:30, 7:00 a.m.; Noon, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 10 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; Noon, 7 and 10:00 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 6, 7:50 a.m.; 2:45 p.m.
Market Reports: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
Music for workers 2:30 p.m.
Program Announcement: 5:50 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10:00 a.m.

Saturday

— Morning —

6:30 Serial Talk, "The World Views Japan," by Toyoo Ogushi; Poem Recital.
7:00 Time; News; Orchestra.
11:00 National School 1st and 2nd Class Hour: "A Tale of the East Indies," by Naoji Iwata.

— Afternoon —

12:30 Koa Orchestra, Direction by Tadaomi Ohta.
1:30 New Home Life: "School Education and Home Education," by Dr. Motoe Kimura.

— Evening —

6:00 Children's Hour: News; Drama, "A Little Patriot," by Shojiro Ito and others.
6:30 Piano solo, by Haruko Fujita: "Sakura Sakura" (M. Akiyoshi), "Sonata in C Major" (Mozart) and "Impromptue Opus 90, No. 4" (Schubert).
6:50 Local News.
7:30 National Chorus: "The Rising Sun Flags in The South Seas."

Kobe Notes

The Canadian Academy in Kobe ended another school year with the holding of its annual commencement exercises on June 25 from 4 p.m. at the Kobe Union Church. Despite the current war, which drastically reduced the institution's enrolment, the local school has continued to provide the necessary education to foreign children and has turned out seven graduates this summer.

The exercises were attended by a large number of parents and friends who witnessed the presentation of promotion certificates or graduation diplomas to all students from the lower grades to the senior high school.

The program opened with the processional hymn, during the singing of which the members of the graduating class walked down the aisle to take their places in the front of the hall. Following scripture reading and a prayer, K. Yuasa, LL.B., guest speaker for the function, delivered an inspiring address to the graduates.

Next on the program was a recital by music students, consisting of a piano solo by Kenneth Ishii, a violin solo by George Rae, a piano solo by Dorsey Kurokawa, a violin solo by Gunther Schaeffer, a piano duet by Liselotte and Verena Ruegg and a "Toy Dance" by pupils of the lower grades.

The program continued with the presentation of promotion certificates and graduation diplomas, following which Kenneth Ishii delivered the valedictory address.

The function was brought to a close with the singing of the school song and the recessional hymn.

This year's graduates are as follows: (Matriculant) Kenneth Ishii, Gennady Poletaeff, Mahmoud Starkow, Evgeni Mironoff, Ingelore Rothschild and Irene Walther; (School-leaving) Tonia Gorisher.

The promotion list follows: Grade III to IV: Mavis Hitter. Grade IV to V: Philip Kurokawa, Liselotte Rueg and Ernest Kawasjee. Grade V to VI: Elsa Carel and Verena Ruegg. Grade VI to VII: Nagia Altishe. Grade VII to VIII: Toni Bachmann, Enver Hakim and Jacqueline Lantz. Grade VIII to IX: Naila Altishe, Suzy Petroff; and Toru Watanabe (Special English). Grade IX to X: Dorsey Kurokawa, Gunther Schaeffer, Claudia Carr, Lela Karasulova, Pola Toukachinska and Charles Pannett. Grade X to XI: Grace Down, George Rae and Anatoly Vlassoff. Grade XI to XIII: Fernande Lantz; Mae Mitchell and Johanna Strauss (Special commercial).

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on June 25: Mr. K. Akita, Mr. H. T. L. Bartels-Troje, Mrs. M. Hirashima, Mr. F. Kageyama, Mr. A. Besurd, Mr. T. [illegible], Mrs. S. Moroto, Mr. K. Nozawa, Mr. Y. Nakayama, Mr. Y. Nishimura, Mr. H. Ohmoto, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prahl and two sons, Mrs. H. Schalk, Mrs. S. Suyematsu and family, Count de Tascher, Mr. S. Toyoda and Mr. A. Vauguelin.

New arrivals at the Hotel New Osaka on June 25 were: Dr. Yoshikiyo Oshima, Mr. Shintaro Shindo, and Mr. Tsunejiro Hiratsuka.

BURMA MUST HELP JAPAN FINISH WAR

First Requisite for Country's Independence, Says Ex-Premier Ba Maw

"Prior to the realization of our country's independence, Burma must cooperate with Japan, as a first requisite, for the satisfactory consummation of the War of Greater East Asia," declared ex-Premier Dr. Ba Maw, chief of the Preparation Committee for the Central Government of Burma, in an interview held on Wednesday with an Asahi correspondent in Rangoon.

Questions and answers exchanged concerning the construction of a new Burma follow:

Question: With British influence having been eradicated completely, the Preparation Committee for the Central Government has started its activities under the Japanese military administration. I would like to take this opportunity to question you on your aspirations and opinions concerning new Burma.

Answer: Only a few days have elapsed since our committee commenced business, and therefore, I have nothing concrete to say.

Burmese Throb With Hope

However, I can say with safety that with the eradication of British influence from this country the hearts of all the Burmese are throbbing with hope. So far the Burmese have toiled for others, but with the hope of independence in our minds we can now work in earnest for our fatherland. Thus, we Burmese have been spiritually refreshed.

Question: What is your opinion on the independence problem?

Answer: In this regard, I should like to act in accordance with the declaration made time and again by the Japanese Premier, General Hideki Tojo. As is evident in the proclamation issued by Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in Burma, the prevailing condition in this country does not permit us to acquire immediate independence as yet, but I believe firmly that the day is not far off when this country will acquire the status of an independent State.

Question: What is meant by Burma for Burmese?

Answer: I cannot ignore realities. Before the Burmese can acquire glorious independence they must pass through two stages. First, for the independence of Burma, all the Burmese must cooperate with Japan for the satisfactory consummation of the War of Greater East Asia. Secondly, peace and order in this country should be restored completely and thoroughly. In this respect, the Burmese will do their utmost for its realization.

Question: What are your plans for economic construction of Burma as a link of the Co-Prosperity Sphere and for the restoration of peace and order?

Answer: I myself have my own plans. However, before they are put into operation they must be sanctioned by the Preparatory Committee. I am of the opinion that first of all local administrators must be selected as quickly as possible. Secondly, for the maintenance of peace and order the immediate establishment of the police force must be realized. Lastly, various kinds of arms that were left behind purposely by the British and Chungking troops for the purpose of disturbing peace and order in this country must be recovered from the Burmese populace.

Cooperation Through Resources

Following the above measures, communications and transportation facilities in this country must be restored. The problems on agriculture, forestry, commerce and industry, are also important. Burma is endowed with rich natural resources and it is through these national resources that Burma must cooperate with Japan to bring the present war to a successful conclusion.

Question: When will the central administrative organ be established?

Answer: We expect that the central administrative organ will be established sometime in August. By that time the meetings of various committees will be held to deliberate on the complete central administrative organ. For that purpose we will not fail to maintain close contact with the Japanese military administrative authorities.

Question: What do you expect of Japan?

Answer: First, we expect independence, of course. Next, we expect that Japan will do her best for the establishment of an economic structure in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere including Burma.

I, as a representative of all the Burmese, would like to express our thanks for the fact that we now feel happy as we have found in Japan, a great elder brother.

Question: Will you visit Japan in the near future?

Answer: I will not fail to visit your country. I must go to Japan to express my country's desire for independence and enthusiasm to cooperate in the task of bringing the war to a satisfactory conclusion. I believe that a visit to Japan can be made around December.

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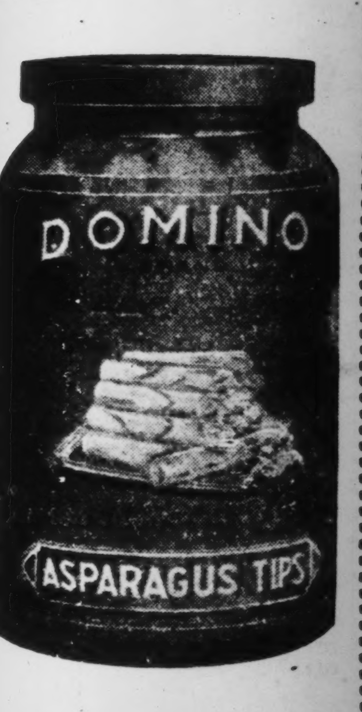

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The Vendetta of Ako

In Past Instalments

In the second month of the fourteenth year of Genroku (1701) Lord Asano Takumi-no-Kami Naganori, Lord of Ako, is appointed official entertainer of the Imperial envoys who are coming to visit Tsunayoshi the Shogun. Lord Kira Kozuke-no-Suke, the Koke, or professional teacher of Court ceremony, conceives a hatred of Lord Asano. Under the repeated insults of the Koke, Lord Asano finally loses his temper, and attacks the other in the Hall of Ceremonies when the Imperial envoys and the Shogun are just about to arrive. The Shogun is enraged at this interruption of the important ceremony which he and the envoys were about to conduct, and things look very black indeed for Lord Asano.

Chapter 12
Mixed Feelings

Denpachiro Okado and Heihachiro Kondo, the two Superintendents, obeyed a hasty summons and went to the Counselors' Room.

"You are orderd to conduct an immediate inquiry into the matter of Lord Asano's attack on Lord Kira. Report at once when you have finished," said the chief counselor, and dismissed them.

Denpachiro took the blood-stained sword that Lord Asano had used, and reflected that by now the young Lord of Ako ought to have cooled down. Probably Lord Asano was now suffering from fear of the consequences, and might try to back out by making some cowardly excuse. In that case, Denpachiro intended to use the sword as evidence, and a most irrefutable evidence it would make.

The two Superintendents went to the Cypress Room, and summoned Lord Asano to appear before them. Escorted by six stalwart guards, the young Lord of Ako came quietly in, and sat down before the Superintendents.

Denpachiro looked silently and steadily at his face, and as he noticed the pale and tired expression on the other's countenance, he heartily wished that he had not been appointed to conduct this inquisition. He had no love for Lord Kira Kozuke-no-Suke, the haughty Koke, and knew that almost anyone would have done the same thing under the same circumstances. But in duty bound he could not express his sympathy for the young lord before him.

"According to law and my orders, I will now cross-question you," he said quietly.

Lord Asano silently bowed his head in acknowledgment.

"Your attack on the Koke in the Hall of Ceremonies,—was it due to temporary insanity or was it a deliberate act? Explain in detail, and keep nothing back."

"It was certainly not due to insanity."

"H'm." Denpachiro suppressed his disappointment.

"Then what made you draw your sword against your opponent?"

"It is not worthy of mention. I am overwhelmed with the deepest sorrow for my offence against the Imperial Court and the Shogun. I humbly await whatever punishment His Excellency might condescend to mete out to me."

Denpachiro did his best to make the other say something about the conduct of the Koke, but Lord Asano did not utter a single word against his opponent.

Lord Asano knew that the punishment for breaking the most rigid rule at Court, that of drawing a sword on a ceremonious occasion, was "seppuku." His quiet demeanor and firm attitude told the Superintendent that he was quite resigned to his fate.

Denpachiro felt ashamed of having brought the sword. He had expected violent and profuse protestations of innocence, but what he saw now before him was the utmost serenity.

"Then have you no word for your defense?" he asked.

"Nothing. But there is one matter on which I wish to ask you a question."

"What is it?"

"How is Lord Kira Kozuke-no-Suke?"

"Ah, is that it. . ." Denpachiro drew back and looked steadily at the other.

"He has been wounded in two places, and the wounds are shallow; due to his old age, the wound on his forehead will necessitate his taking a complete rest, though hopes for his recovery are rather slim."

"Thank you very much." Denpachiro thought he perceived a gleam of satisfaction in the other's eyes as the young lord bowed respectfully.

When Lord Asano had been escorted out again, Lord Kira was led in. Fear still showed in his eyes. His twitching face was the color of mud.

"I can't understand why I should have been attacked," he wailed. "I have done nothing to deserve this. In my capacity as the Koke I have been teaching Court etiquette to him, but that I should receive three strokes with a sword for all my pains is something I have never, and could never, have imagined. He must be mad, stark raving mad. Since I could not draw my sword at Court, I tried to evade him by running away, only to receive this wound on my back. Sudden accidents are certainly hard to avoid."

Thus did Lord Kira aver that he had given no cause for the attack.

Rojun Amano and Doyu Kurizaki, the Court physicians, were attending to the wounded Koke, when a voice called to him from the other side of the standing screen.

"Lord Kira, I fully sympathize with you for this sudden disaster on you, but have no fear, for I have explained everything to the Shogun. Convalesce in peace."

The owner of the voice walked away without showing his face. Looking after him, the Koke perceived that he was Lord Yanagizawa Dewa-no-Kami Yoshiyasu, the protege of the Shogun.

CHAPTER 13
Kajikawa Regrets

Lord Abe Bungo-no-Kami, Lord Tsuchiya, Lord Ogasawara, Lord Inaba and other counselors and superintendents were assembled in the big hall. Outside, the afternoon sky had clouded slightly, and though a few birds were chirping amidst the fallen flowers, somehow a feeling of chilliness pervaded the whole Court.

The Shogun, having finished the ceremony of greeting the envoys, had retired to the residence of Keishoin, his mother, and was now holding deep converse with her.

In the hall the assembled lords were talking about Lord Asano Takumi-no-Kami and his probable sad fate.

"I have finished the cross-questioning of Lord Asano," reported Denpachiro Okado. Juzaemon Kuru, who had investigated into Lord Kira's side of the affair, made his report at the same time.

The younger officers reported this to the Chief Counselors. The Chief Counselors called the superintendents and asked them to repeat their reports. Then they reported it all to Lord Yanagisawa Dewa-no-Kami, the Shogun's protege. Lord Yanagisawa formed the connecting link as well as the buffer between the Shogun and the Chief Counselors.

Lord Yanagisawa reported to the Shogun, and awaited his decision.

The lords were waiting in the hall when the clock creaked seven times. "It is the seventh hour," said one of them.

An attendant came in and said, "Lord Tsuchiya, the Shogun desires to see you."

Scarcely had Lord Yanagiwara gone when Lord Inaba Tango-no-Kami and Lord Abe Bungo-no-Kami were also called out of the room. When these two had gone out, the attendant returned and called out that Lord Inoue Yamato-no-Kami was also wanted by the Shogun.

In the Shogun's audience room the lords bowed respectfully with impassive faces.

The Shogun did not mince any words. "Till a further decision is made, put Lord Asano into confinement under the care of Ukyodayu Tamura. Lord Kira will retire from office, and rest till he recovers from his wound. Lord Otomo Omi-no-Kami may accompany the Koke. Yosobei Kajikawa who stopped Lord Asano from doing further injury, will receive five hundred koku on land. Kyuwa Seki, the boy who received the bloody sword from Lord Asano, will receive thirty pieces of gold." With these words Tsunayoshi the Shogun dismissed them.

In the servants' quarters, Seki was surrounded by envious comrades.

"Well done, Seki!"

"But don't get a swelled head."

"This is the second time you were surprised today, eh what?"

But strange to say, Yosobei, who should have been overjoyed at suddenly becoming a rich man, remained for a short while at Court with a downcast and gloomy countenance, and then, unnoticed by anyone, he slipped out. But he did not return to the mansion of the Shogun's mother.

A fellow-warrior in search of him found him reclining against a willow tree, his head so downcast, as though in deep thought.

"Kajikawa!"

Yosobei started and turned round, but the other failed to notice the glint of moisture in his eyes.

"Congratulations!" he said, and thumped Yosobei on his shoulder.

Yosobei turned away his grizzled head. "Success or fortune at my age is nothing," he said.

"Such fortune as yours comes but rarely in one's life. I certainly envy you. Well, I'll be present at the banquet, when you hold it."

The warrior started to go, then turned back again.

"Oh, I forgot to tell you that the Shogun's mother wants you, at once. You are to go right away."

Yosobei remained where he was when the other had gone. Dusk was falling all around, blurring the outlines of the trees. He was looking at a covered palanquin which had been placed outside the servants' gate. Presently several warriors came out, and formed a guard about the palanquin. The bearers lifted it, and the whole party went swiftly in the direction of the Hiragawa estuary.

"Congratulations! What cause is there for congratulation? What must the Lord of Ako be thinking now? How would I feel if I were in his place? . . ."

Yosobei felt something cold on his face. He rubbed his face with a rough hand, and started a little when he found it wet with tears.

He shook his shoulders, and then glared at his own hand.

"This hand, this confounded hand!" he muttered, and struck it with his other hand.

"If at that time this arm had not done what it was not called upon to do, Lord Asano's sword of revenge would surely have found its mark. My spotless record as a samurai has been spotted at last, now, at this age. Lord Asano, forgive me, forgive me. . . ."

Kajikawa felt himself going weak about the knees, and sat down suddenly.

The Tycoon Who Ate the Cake

During the latter half of the 16th Century Japan was torn by civil strife under the Muromachi Shogunate. The different daimyo, or great lords, openly flaunted their defiance of the Shogun, and fought with one another, each trying to become more powerful than the other. In this age of chaos Japan produced three great men, whose consecutive efforts succeeded in uniting the country.

The first was Nobunaga Oda (1534-1582), the second Hideyoshi Toyotomi (1536-1598), and the third Iyeyasu Tokugawa (1542-1616).

Nobunaga was the son of a petty daimyo. During his young days he showed an utter disregard for the government of his domains. One of his best retainers, Kiyohide Hirade, endeavored to draw his attention to this point, but Nobunaga heeded him not. Thereupon the faithful servant committed his representations to writing, had them carried to his lord, and then put an end to his life. Nobunaga, moved by such devotion, changed his conduct for the better, and became the most powerful man in his country.

Nobunaga is one of the greatest figures in Japanese history. He put an end to the civil wars that had been ruining the country for upwards of a century, and resolutely began the work of reorganization which Iyeyasu was to perfect.

Hideyoshi was the son of a peasant. His parents wanted him to become a priest, but he escaped from the temple into which he was put, and entered the service of a castellan. When one day his master gave him some money to buy a coat of mail, Hideyoshi bought clothes and weapons, and instead of returning to his master, went to Nobunaga to become one of his retainers. His keen intelligence soon made him rise to the first rank. When Nobunaga was assassinated by Mitsuhide, Hideyoshi became the chief man in the country.

A cunning politician rather than a skilful warrior, he was able to impose his authority upon the ambitious daimyo of those troubled times. He continued the work of Nobunaga in reestablishing order and prosperity in the country.

Iyeyasu was born of a noble family, descended from the Seiwa-Genji. He worked closely in concert with Nobunaga and Hideyoshi, patiently building up his strength, until at the death of Hideyoshi, he established the Tokugawa Shogunate, which governed the country for more than two hundred years.

Iyeyasu was a genius. He was a skilful warrior and a shrewd politician. He finished the work of pacifying the country, and endowed it with a powerful organization, securing the power to his own family for two and a half centuries.

These three great leaders are three of the most popular figures in Japanese history. Living at about the same time, they worked for the restoration of peace and order in the country. Historians are fond of contrasting them, for being contemporaries, they can be placed against the same background, which throws into sharp relief the differences between them,—Nobunaga, warlike, impulsive, and essentially a man of action; Hideyoshi, shrewd, cunning and ambitious; Iyeyasu, patient, far seeing and a supreme diplomat.

It would not be wrong to say, perhaps, that Nobunaga felled the trees, Hideyoshi levelled the ground, and Iyeyasu built his house.

There are many stories which aptly illustrate the difference between the three. The illustration on this page, taken from an old Japanese painting, depicts the three shoguns as being present at a "mochi" making occasion, where Nobunaga, assisted by his henchman Mitsuhide, pounds the rice, Hideyoshi kneads the dough, and Iyeyasu eats the "mochi" or rice-cake.

Apart from their historical achievements, Nobunaga has become the epitome of impulsive action, Hideyoshi of guile, and Iyeyasu of patience. Every schoolboy knows the famous doggerel which runs as follows:

Nobunaga: Nakanu nara koroshite shimae, Hototogisu.

Hideyoshi: Nakanu nara nakasete miseyo, Hototogisu.

Iyeyasu: Nakanu nara naku made mato, Hototogisu.

Translated, it means:

Nobunaga: If the nightingale sings not, I will kill her.

Hideyoshi: If the nightingale sings not, I will show her how.

Iyeyasu: If the nightingale sings no, I will wait till she does.

And this sums up the difference between the three great leaders of feudal Japan.

A new series:

Revenge and Suicide

(From Saichi Tanida's Kataki-uchi to Seppuku)

Part One: The Vendetta

Introduction

"Kataki-uchi," or vendetta, and "seppuku," or self-immolation by disembowelment, were once stern customs of the military class during the feudal age of Japan. Bloody and fierce as they were, the samurai who were worthy of the name were ever ready to resort to them for the maintenance of honor and dignity. Whatever may be the modern interpretation of these inexorable feudal practices, there is no denying that they contributed very greatly to moulding Japanese national life.

"Kataki-uchi"

Japanese history bears witness to the fact that the vendetta is one of the unique features of Japanese life in all stages of national development. It has been a popular theme of novel and drama. This was particularly true during the Yedo period (1603-1868). In fact, the vendetta was one of the two outstanding social phenomena of the period, the other being the so-called "shinju," or double suicide (lovers committing suicide together).

The idea in Japan that "one must never live under the same heaven with the murderer of his father" has been in existence from time immemorial. The vendetta of the Soga brothers, which took place in the early part of the Kamakura period (1183-1332) has been told in song and story and is considered a beautiful example of filial piety along with the vendetta of the famous Forty-Seven Ronin, which appears on this page as a serial story, as a typical example of loyalty.

In the war-torn age of feudalism, the local feudal chieftains maintained laws and institutions on the basis of local customs and traditions of their respective clans. If, therefore, a master a father or an elder brother in a clan were killed by his enemy and sought refuge in another clan, it was practically futile for his retainer, son or younger brother to appeal to the authorities of that clan for the arrest or punishment of the murderer. Under the circumstances, it was necessary for him to search out his "irroconcilable enemy" and himself wreak vengeance upon him for his master or relative.

Vendetta Recognized

This custom, which had persisted for centuries, could not be done away with by mere law even after the country was unified under the Tokugawa shogunate. On the contrary, the shogun's government recognized vendetta as a measure to preserve the military spirit and encouraged the moral principle of filial piety and loyalty.

Vendetta was resorted to even after the Meiji Restoration of 1868, which marked the beginning of modern Japan. In 1873, however, the Japanese Government issued an edict, prohibiting the old custom, but even then it was not altogether abandoned.

Vendetta was not a custom peculiar to Japan. The idea of an irreconcilable enemy, with whom one must not live under the same heaven, as applied to the murderer of one's father, came to Japan from China, where it was practiced from time immemorial. It was practiced in Western countries as well. This shows that vendetta was in existence to some degree in all parts of the world. In Japan, however, the moral significance of the custom was quite different from that of any other country, and there never was a country where it was extolled and encouraged as in Japan.

"Kataki-uchi," or vendetta, in Japan means that when A is murdered by B, A's relative wreaks vengence on B for A. One of the most popular forms of vendetta during the feudal age was when a father or elder brother was deliberately killed by a person without any justifiable reason, and his son or brother, aroused to indignation by a sense of justice and righteousness, sought to exact the full measure of retribution for the wrong inflicted upon his relative. For this purpose, he resorted to vendetta as the only alternative by which he might gain the greatest possible measure of saisfaction for himself and the spirit of the dead. From the viewpoint of Bushido, which laid special emphasis on the importance of preserving honor and dignity, vendetta was an expression of the strength of character and manhood of samurai.

The Right to Kill

Jesus and Lao-tsze taught that a wrong should be repaid with kindness, while Confucius advocated that a wrong should be repaid with righteousness, but the way of Bushido was to give measure for measure. When, therefore, parents or brothers were killed without any plausible reason, their relatives had the right to mete out death on the murderer.

Considered from the humanitarian appears senseless. It often happened that a man traveled afoot throughout the country for 10, 20 or even 50 years in search of his enemy to wreak vengeance on him. Some persons may have devoted all their lives to the one purpose and died without ever having attained their objects. In that case, their lives do not appear to have been worth living. To them, however, the efforts they made were of great moral significance.

Act of Retaliation

At any rate, vendetta is an act of retaliation of measure for measure. It does not matter whether the murder was committed directly or instigated by some one else. The person who sought vengeance was always the third person.

Whatever may be the modern interpretation, vendetta has made a very deep impression upon the minds of the Japanese people. As such, it has been the central interest of theatrical performance. In the theatrical industry of Japan, it has been a time-honored tradition to stage the vendetta of the Soga Brothers in January and that of the Forty-Seven Ronin, or the Vendetta of Ako, in December every year. As a matter of fact, the play, has appealed to the popular imagination of the general public in all generations. As it has never failed to draw large houses whenever the theatrical promoter finds his business lagging, he falls back on this plan to improve his business condition.

Popular Theme

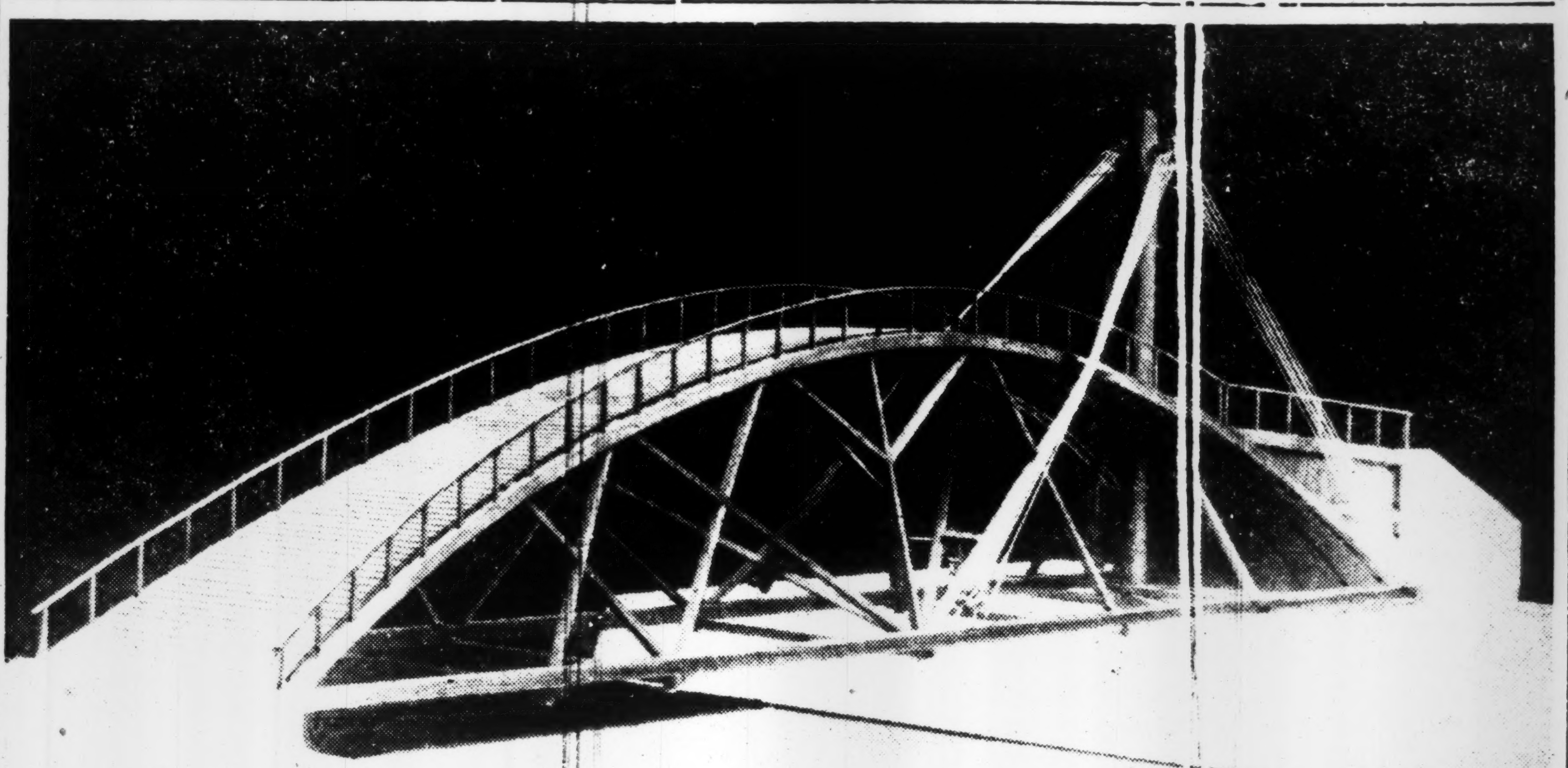
In Japanese literature, the most famous and popularly read books, whether historical, in story form, or on miscellaneous writings, are, perhaps, those on vendetta. Vendetta of loyal retainers, filial sons, and so forth, as their central interest has never failed to fascinate the mind of the Japanese in all generations. This is the distinctive feature of Japanese literature in contrast with the literatures of other countries.

Beginning with the stories of the Soga Brothers and the Forty-Seven Ronin, such as those of Miyamoto Musashi, Araki Mataemon, Sano Shikajuro and the like are all stories on vendetta. The Hakkenden, the most voluminous narrative in Japanese literature, by Takizawa Bakin, belongs also to the vendetta category. This shows that to the general public, vendetta has always been the most attractive theme.

The popularity gained by the vendetta story during the Yedo period was simply amazing. Ibara Saikaku and Chikamatsu Monzaemon, literary lights in the latter half of the 17th century, played an important part in the popularization of vendetta stories. From about that time on, stories of this kind began to appear on the market in rapid succession and attained the height of popularity in the early part of the 19th century. All the prominent literary lights of the 19th century vied in producing vendetta stories. This tendency became all the more evident in the realm of dramatic performance of those days.

(To be Continued)

The Modernity of Leonardo (V)



It is amazing how Leonardo da Vinci (1459-1519) discovered and utilized principles in his engineering conceptions which several centuries later modern technicians and engineers labored to rediscover. The bridge shown here was intended for connecting an island fortress with the mainland, and was so designed that it could be swung round when not in use, thus cutting off a possible passageway for the enemy. When built across a river, it could be swung round to allow ships to pass. The model will be shown at the Leonardo da Vinci Exhibition to be held on or about July 11 at Ueno.

Epitaph On A Dog

—Naoshi Tokunaga—

One morning, as I was reading the Tonichi, I came across a story under the caption, "The faithful dog of a hero of the Bataan front follows its master to the grave." The story was apparently written by a war correspondent of the journal at Bataan.

As I kept on reading the story, the hero of Bataan turned out to be my own brother and the faithful dog to be Fuji, my brother's pet, which was fighting the enemy in her own way as a comrade-in-arms with my brother. According to this story, when my brother was wounded, Fuji rushed to his side, looked upon him wistfully as he lay on a stretcher and would not leave his side. When her master arrived at the field hospital, she became excited and began to run around the hospital building. From that moment, she absolutely refused to eat any food and finally died of starvation a week after my brother's death.

Fuji was a shepherd dog and came to my brother when she was little. At first she belonged to one of my brother's comrades, but he entrusted her to my brother when he went away on an expedition, because she was still too small to go with him. When he came back from the expedition, Fuji had grown pretty big and was very much attached to my brother. So the original owner of the dog gave her up to my brother.

Fuji Devotion

Fuji was a dog, but when we were told that she had something in her that urged her to follow my brother in spite of everything, I simply could not help being moved by her devotion to him. I believe that she had something in her that was almost human.

My sister-in-law has received many letters, and post cards from people who had read the story of my brother and Fuji, expressing their tender thoughts and sentiments regarding her late husband and his pet. We are very grateful for their consideration. We have all those letters and post cards enshrined in our family shrine together with the pictures of my brother and Fuji. I believe that those people are more than mere lovers of dogs. They were moved by Fuji's devotion to her master and impressed by her unusual intelligence and my brother's sympathy for the animal.

In one of his letters to us, my brother told us that whenever he told Fuji to wait at the entrance of a house, she would patiently wait for him for even a month. Judging from this, it is not difficult to imagine why she ran around the hospital, into which her master had been carried on a stretcher, and that she positively refused to eat any food for more than a week. As she was fighting the enemy side by side with her master, she must have recognized who was her enemy and she must have also thought it strange to see her master lying on a stretcher. Although she was not permitted to enter the hospital and she could not understand the language when she was told that her master was dead, she must have instinctively realized what had happened.

I can imagine that Fuji had that much sensibility and perceptibility, but I simply do not know what to think of the fact that she starved herself to death by consistently refusing to eat the food offered her. It was reported that no one could coax her to take food.

We only know Fuji through pictures, but we can visualize with our mind's eye the pathetic scene of Fuji, refusing to leave the side of the wounded Lieutenant. Fuji becomes to us more than a dog and stirs our tender feelings.

My brother fought valiantly on many battlefields and finally died a death worthy of the true Japanese soldier. We are very proud of him and I, as head of my family, am going to report this to the spirits of my dead parents. I also intend to help my sister-in-law, who became a widow so young, to bring up my brother's child.

An Epitaph for Fuji

Our family has another important duty to perform in this connection and that is that we have to look after the well being of the spirit of the late faithful Fuji. We are discussing a plan either to have her name engraved on the tombstone of my brother or to establish a separate tomb near her master's grave.

Fuji was very popular among the members of the company to which my brother belonged. One of the members, who was wounded and recently returned to Japan, wrote me his reminiscences on Fuji when he read the story in the journal. This has led me to realize that the death of the faithful dog is not a thing that concerns my family exclusively.

I must make a further investigation into my brother's comrades-in-arms to find out who is best qualified to write an epitaph for Fuji. In the meantime, I have an enlarged picture of Fuji in the family shrine, side by side with the picture of her master.

To Our Co-Prosperity Readers

The Japan Times Feature Section

Appears Regularly Every
Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday,
Presenting
Authoritative Articles and Representative Fiction
Embodying the Spirit and Culture of Japan
As Well as Introducing the Cultural Aspects
Of the Various Co-Prosperity Regions
To One Another

REFORMS CONDUCTED BY DEVELOPMENT CO.

Construction and Utilization of Tangku Port to Be Completed Shortly

PRODUCTIONS INCREASE

Salt Mining Grows by 300,000 Tons in Past Twelve Months Ending December

A gist of this year's activities by the North China Development Company, Ltd. was made public by Juichi Tsushima, President of the company at the general meeting of its shareholders held on June 25 as follows, says the Nichi Nichi:

Transportation and Electric Industries: Since the reform conducted in its working system in October last year, the North China Transportation Company, Ltd. is conducting the construction of a new port at Tangku and repairs of Renun Port by mobilizing everyone belonging to the Harbor Construction Bureau which has been opened in the company. Part of the new port at Tangku will be completed shortly, when it will be utilized for service.

In the meantime, the activities of the North China Transportation Company and the Mongolia Electric Industry Company in various other lines of business are being conducted smoothly, and preparations are nearing completion for the commencement of construction of the Lanhoa Power Plant.

Coal Production Up

Coal, Iron, and Salt Industries: In view of the greater importance attached to the coal production of North China since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the company, exercising extraordinary efforts, succeeded in increasing its production by 5,000,000 tons last year as compared with the production of the previous year. The quantity of the coal shipped to Japan Proper during the 12 months ending December last was larger by 700,000 as compared with the preceeding year.

Upon the outbreak of the present Great War, the company purchased the Kailan Coal Mine and immediately placed it under the management of our military authorities. Greater production is expected of this coal mine.

The company's activities in iron mining industry is still continuing strongly. The produce of the Lungyen Iron Mine is mostly exported to Japan Proper, while a portion thereof is reserved for use at the Shihkingshan Iron Works.

Activity in Iron Mining

In the Yentangshan Iron Mining district, preparations for larger production are almost completed, while the Lungtzepao Mining District will start activities shortly. Iron manufacturing industry is being conducted on a small scale at the Shihkingshan and Shansi Iron Works, where preparations are in progress for greater activities.

The company is having a busy time also relative to the production of the salt of North China whose position has become of great importance due to the interruption of the supply of sea-salt. The production during the year ending December, 1941, was bigger by 300,000 tons as compared with that for the previous year.

Investment and Financing: The total investment by the company in its own business amounted to ¥301,050,000 at the end of 1941, while the amount of loans made to other industrial organizations was in excess of ¥595,000,000. The 23 companies which are subsidized by the company are realizing satisfactory results in their respective fields, as many as 15 of them being in a position to give a dividend. The North China Transportation Company is going to give a dividend starting next year.

The North China Development Company is in need of ¥330,000,000 for the maintenance of its activities this year, which will be raised through floatation of loans.

JAVA OIL INDUSTRY'S RETURN TO NORMAL

Reaching Pre-War Status Owing to Reconstruction Work by Japanese

Domei

SURABAYA, June 25.—With the rapid restoration of peace and order, the Java oil industry is rapidly returning to its pre-war status under the supervision of the Japanese Forces stationed here, it was learned today.

Having completed repair work on the Wonokrome oil field, located on the outskirts of this city, pumping of oil is scheduled to be resumed on July 1, it was said.

Meantime, the repairing of damaged wells at the Wonosari oil field, in eastern Java, has almost been completed and, already, crude petroleum is being pumped from the wells daily.

During the course of carrying out repair work there, it was discovered that a large quantity of high-quality lubricating oil had been stocked there.

With marked porgress seen in the repairing of the Tjepoe refinery, in eastern Java, the plant is expected to resume operations in the near future, it was said.

Woman's Role in Wartime Industry

Proving their capabilities in so many forms of skilled and unskilled labor, women today are playing an important role in the various wartime industries of our country. Quickly adapting themselves into the general scheme of things, we see them giving their best efforts in factories, warehouses, offices, shops and innumerable other enterprises. Shown above, are stacks of zinc cells for electric batteries being prepared by the capable hands of one of these women workers.

LOW-PRICE POLICIES STRESSED BY KISHI

To Replenish and Amplify Productions and Strengthen Industrial Economy

The Central Adjusting Committee held a fourth meeting in the presence of Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi, Chief of Price Bureau Hideo Shuto, Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Takeshige Ishiguro, Chief of General Affairs of the Committee Shinji Yoshino, his deputy Sobun Yamamuro and other mebmers and those interested, at the Imperial Hotel at 10:00 a.m. Thursday, according to Domei.

The Commerce and Industry Minister, Nobusuke Kishi spoke as follows at the gathering:

"What requires an immediate determination in conformity with the Government policy concerning commodity prices are the following points: the need of sticking to the low-price policy for replenishing and amplifying productions, and the establishment of a sound policy concerning commodity prices for practical use in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"In other words, it is of great necessity to strengthen the industrial economic policy that has been observed ever since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, and also to encourage the productions of those commodities which are required for the State cause, disregarding the question of cost and profit."

Mr. Kishi's speech was followed by supplementary explanations which were given by Chief of Price Bureau Hideo Shuto and Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Takeshige Ishiguro, after which there ensued various discussions among those present until it was agreed that the following subcommittees should be formed for technical investigation concerning the problem of commodity prices and price-listing system:

(1) A sub-committee for the formation of a basic policy for commodity prices in connection with the creation of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the chairmanship to be assumed by Shinji Yoshino.

(2) A sub-committee for the formation of a standardized system for a price-listing formula, the chairmanship to be assumed by Sobun Yamamuro.

It is learned that the meeting of the major members of the Central Committee will take place again toward the end of July, when their respective memorandums will be submitted.

ALUMINUM INDUSTRY STUDY CONDUCTED BY FEDERATION

Opinion Filed With Authorities To Establish Centers in The South

The Japan Economic Federation which, in consideration of the urgent necessity to establish aluminum industries in the Southern Regions, has been conducting deliberative studies on these matters by mobilizing all members of the Committee for the Study of Current Questions which belongs to the Federation, and filed its opinion with the authorities concerned on June 25, says the Chugai.

The Federation in its filed opinion, which is entitled "The Opinion of the Japan Economic Federation Concerning the Establishment of Japan's Aluminum Industry in the Southern Regions," is also emphasizing the necessity to quickly execute the development of the resources for electric power whose smooth supply is the fundamental requisite for the development of aluminum industry, adding that aluminum industries in the Southern Regions must be conducted in parallel with similar industries in Japan Proper, Manchoukuo and China.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	136.5	+ .10
N.Y.K., new short-term	97.0	— .30
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	98.9	— .10
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.40	Same

OUR MATCH INDUSTRY MAY EXPAND SOUTH

Manufacturers Formerly Operating There Turned Out 257,000 Tons Annually

Desiring to extend the match industry to the Southern Regions, the Mitsubishi Trading Company, the Nissan Forestry Industrial Company and other interested parties have been negotiating with the competent authorities for some time; but the Commerce and Industry Ministry is inclined to unify these interests under the projected Match Control Corporation, reports the Nippon Kogyo.

In view of the indispensable nature of matches as a commodity of everyday necessity, and the geographic advantage of the south in supplying raw materials for match production, the consensus of opinion among competent authorities is that the creation of an autarchic state in the match trade is highly desirable. However, the authorities are now studying the problem of how best the interested parties may be able to extend their industry to the Southern Regions to the best advantage.

The paper gives the following list of match manufacturers formerly operating in the Southern Regions.

Company and location	Nationality of operator	Annual product'n (tons)
Hongkong Gunpowder Factory, Hongkong	Chinese	3,000
Kota Bharu Match Factory, Malaya	Indian	900
Johore Match Factory, Malaya	Chinese	2,000
Philippine Match Factory, Philippines	American	40,000
Adamji Match Co., Burma	Indian	36,000
Eastern Asia Match Co., Burma	Chinese	4,500
Burma Match Co., Burma	Swedish	31,000
Toko Gunpowder Factory and two others, Amoy	Chinese	6,000
F.I.C. Forestry and Match Co., F. Indo-China	French	39,600
Thai Match Co., Thailand	British	36,000

In addition to those listed above, there are two factories in French Indo-China turning out 25,000 tons a year, and two in Thailand turning out 30,000 tons, all of them operated by Chinese capital, and one factory in Malaya turning out 3,000 tons a year, invested in by Indians.

ORGAN TO BE ESTABLISHED

For Maintenance of Smooth Supply Of Mineral Ores

Preparations are afoot at present by the Teikoku Mining Development Company and other promoters, for establishment of a ¥1,000,000 company for the maintenance of the smooth supply of ferro-molybdenum and bolybdenum ores in all regions belonging to the Yen bloc, says the the Nikkan Kogyo.

The company to be established, under the instruction of the military authorities as the Commerce and Industry Ministry, will strive to adjust the relations between the demand and supply, adjustment of the price, and the increase of production.

CONTROL BODY AIMS TO UP PIPE OUTPUT

Several Measures Adopted at Directors' Meeting to Realize Plans

Greater efforts will be exercised by the Iron and Steel Control Association to increase the production of metalic pipes of superior quality, based on the following decisions reached at the directors' meeting held on June 25, says the Asahi:

1. Measures shall be taken to realize the transfer to this Association of the Association of Collaborators for the Control of Iron and Steel Tube Consumption, organized in the Commerce and Industry Ministry by various consumers of iron and steel.

2. In view of the steady increase of demands for iron and steel pipes of late, this Association must do its best to increase production by adjusting the supply of equipment, labor, and raw materials, as well as by securing the necessary technical advice and cooperation of all parties engaged in this industry.

3. Measures shall be taken to promote the activities of various parties engaged in the sales of reconditioned pipes and other related reconditioned articles.

4. An interim report shall be prepared concerning the authorities' progress on the investigation of the amount of indemnity payable to manufacturers of iron and steel-pipes for their possible losses.

NIPPON RAYON COMPANY'S TRADE TO SEE EXTENSION

Mill at Okazaki to Exclusively Produce Wearing Clothing Material

In parallel with the four leading rayon manufacturing concerns, namely the Teikoku Rayon, the Toyo Rayon, the Kurashiki Kenshoku, and the Toyo Spinning, which are earnestly working for the production of durable and hard wearing rayon materials, it is equally significant that the Nippon Rayon Company is expected to follow suit, according to the Nippon Kogyo.

This extension of the Nippon Rayon Company's trade will be carried out in cooperation with the Dai-Nippon Cotton Spinning Company, continues the paper, and it is learned that the former will make its mill, located at Okazaki, an exclusive factory for the production of durable and hard wearing rayon materials.

The paper adds that the mill in question has hitherto been engaged in the production of tire cords and belt cords, but that production will henceforth be extended to a wide range of rayon stuff for general clothing.

CONTROL ORGAN TO LEAD

For Guidance of General Producers Of Steel Products

According to the views exchanged at the meeting of its members on Thursday, the Iron and Steel Control Association reached a decision to assume leadership for the guidance of general makers of steel tubes in their equipment and their technical knowledge, reports the Nippon Kogyo.

In view of the mounting demand for steel tubes at present, the Association is inclined to arrange special quotas of steel required by the makers as well as efficient services in connection with the desired standardization of various grades and sizes, adds the journal.

Bill Clearings

June 26 (In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	288,346	187,202
Balance	45,090	28,185

CONTINUED RALLY SEEN ON EXCHANGE

Both Long-Term and Short-Term Sections Witness Brisk Transactions

Stimulated by the Italo-German drives into Egypt and the tabling of the non-confidence vote against Winston Churchill's Cabinet, the Tokyo Stock Exchange continued to rally in the majority of wares yesterday, and transactions were unusually brisk alike in the long-term and short-time sections.

In the long-term section, heavy industrials led the list of jumps. Fujikoshi Steel, for instance, rose by ¥1.40, Manchurian Heavy Industrial by ¥1.00, Niigata Iron Works, new by ¥1.00, Furukawa Electric Industrial by ¥1.30, Japan Dust Iron by ¥1.90, Tokyo Steel by ¥1.50, Japan Steel Tubing, old, by ¥1.00, its new by ¥1.60, whereas the gains scored by Hitachi Iron Works, old and new, of ¥2.50 and ¥2.30 respectively, were in the forefront of the jumps. On the other hand, Japan Nitrogen gained by ¥1.10, Asahi Glass by ¥1.20 and Toyo Rayon by ¥1.00.

The short-term section was likewise rosy, for the bourse issue rose to ¥137.20 in the morning session, and reflecting the upward swing of its issue in the long-term section, Hitachi Iron Works opened in the morning with a gain of ¥2.00 at one bound and Teikoku Rayon, new with a gain of ¥1.20 over their closing prices Thursday afternoon.

The spot market was as active as the long-term and short-term sections. Japan Optical Industrial, for example, recorded a gain of ¥2.00, and Kawanishi Airplane Manufacturing Company, old and new, picked up within a range of ¥1.00 to ¥2.00.

Yesterday's closing prices of the key wares in the short-term section are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new ¥136.50, N.Y.K., old ¥111.80, its new ¥97.00, Kanebo ¥153.00, its new ¥98.90, and Teikoku Rayon ¥98.40.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Clos.		May	June
First Section				
Fuji Spinning (50)	67.4		68.1	68.6
Do. new (25)	28.7	u 2	30.0	29.4
Kanebo (50)	152.1	d 1.0		154.6
Do. new (25)	98.6	d 3	99.3	100.2
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	111.5	u 4	111.5	112.2
Do. new (37½)	97.0	d 1	97.8	98.0
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	86.5	u 2		87.2
Do. new (25)	56.9	d 8	57.1	57.8
Uraga Dock (50)	98.7	u 5	99.1	98.5
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	87.1	d 1	87.2	87.1
Third Section				
S. M. R. (50)	71.4	u 2		72.5
Japan Automobile Ind	71.3	u 4		71.7
Ikegai Automobile Ind	66.3		66.9	67.3
Toyo Ball Bearing	89.4	u 8	89.1	90.3

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

Kogo 5%	107.40	107.40	107.10	107.40
First 4%	103.10	103.10	103.10	103.10

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Open	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	136.1	136.2	136.0	136.5
N. Y. K., old	111.6	111.8	111.5	111.8
N. Y. K., new	96.9	96.9	96.9	97.0
Kanebo	153.3	153.3	153.0	153.0
Do. new	98.3	99.0	98.6	98.9
Teikoku Rayon, n	88.2	88.2	88.0	88.4
Osaka Stock, new	73.7	73.7	73.7	73.3
Japan Steel Tube	74.1	74.2	74.0	74.5
Japan Oil	81.5	81.5	81.4	81.5
S. M. Railway	71.6			71.6
Mitsubishi Heavy	87.0	87.1	87.0	87.1
Hitachi Works	78.1	78.1	78.1	78.1
Japan Mining	57.7			
Manchuria Ind	56.9			

TRAINING INSTITUTIONS FOR MERCANTILE FLEET

To Be Established Anticipating Greater Demand for Officers And Men

In anticipation of a greater demand in officers and men for our mercantile fleet which is growing due to the execution of the planned shipbuilding, the Communications ministry, after careful study, decided on the establishment of several institutions for the training of ships crews on June 25, as follows, says the Nichi Nichi.

A Higher Marine School (at Shimizu);

Short Term Marine Officers Training Institutes (at Tokyo & Kobe).

The above are to be established by April, 1943.

Seamen's Training Institutes (at Nanao and Miyazaki);

A Preparatory Course for Junior Seamen (In Osaka Prefecture).

The above are for establishment by October this year.

Cultivation of Cinchona Trees in South Widely Described in Interesting Article

Besides quinine, we have at present several kinds of synthetic preparations to combat malaria. Such specifics for malaria are administered in different forms in accordance with the nature of the disease in question. On the whole, however, quinine is the most effective of all specifics for this disease, says Mitsuo Harada in a recent issue of the Diamond, in which he gives an interesting story of the cinchona tree cultivation in the Southern Regions.

The gist of his article is as follows:

"The quinine of Java covers approximately 90 per cent of world supply, because cinchona trees of that country belong to the finest species, while the Javanese are the most experienced cultivators of this medicinal tree. The quinine factories of Java managed to escape total destruction by the Dutch and many of them have already resumed operations under the guidance of Japanese operatives.

"Cinchona trees are easily affected by climatic changes and it is because of this reason that they thrive in Java where storms are never known. The southern part of Sumatra is also suitable for the cultivation of the cinchona trees, and they are cultivated on plantations in the mountainous regions about 1,500 meters above sea level, where they thrive well in cool regions with ample rain.

"The plantation at Bandoeng, which is among one of the best summer resorts, is the largest of all cinchona tree plantations in Java. The plantation there was under the direct management of the Dutch authorities with an area of about 240 acres, where they had been growing 8,000,000 trees and taking care of 3,800,000,000 seedlings. In addition to this official plantation, there are a large number of smaller plantations with a total area of about 2,160 acres. In pre-war days, part of the cinchona bark had been sent to the Netherlands for preparation. But, the greater portion of it was manufactured at the pharmacy at Bandoeng. The annual production of quinine of Java in pre-war days totaled about 12,600 tons, but, however, production is not limited and greater amounts can be produced. The output is regulated according to the consumption.

"In recent days authorities in Japan have been paying a special attention to the treatment for malaria. In years gone by the disease was called 'okori,' or ague. Ague is a form of malaria, which, owing to lack of quinine, was a formidable enemy of our ancestors.

"Malaria of the Southern Regions differs slightly in nature from our 'okori,' and its treatment requires regular doses of quinine preferably at the hand of a good physician. Now that an abundant supply of quinine is obtainable, we stand practically immune from any serious danger from this disease.

TO PROMOTE TRAFFIC OF LAND, SEA AND AIR

Problems of Systems Among Japan, Manchoukuo and China Discussed

The round-table conference which took place at the Imperial Hotel Thursday morning, for the discussion of problems regarding the planned traffic among Japan, Manchoukuo and China, was joined by a number of senior officials concerned, including Railway Minister Yoshiaki Hatta as chairman, reports the Chugai Shogyo.

Following the opening address delivered by Mr. Hatta, a railway official reported on the latest volume of traffic in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and there ensued an exchange of views regarding the following items, adds the paper:

(1) "Promotion of efficiency in traffic by land, sea and air in conformity with the Materials Mobilization Scheme, National General Mobilization Scheme and Overseas Trade Scheme.

(2) "Adjustment of land and water traffic facilities and promotion of efficiency of harbor functions.

(3) "Creation of trunk railway lines in Greater East Asia.

(4) "Immediate adjustment of traffic by land, sea and air connecting the Southern Regions.

(5) "Commencement of direct traffic with the Southern Regions.

(6) "Enough supplies of materials and labor required for adjustment of traffic in Greater East Asia."

There is reason to expect much from the efforts of these officials' continued efforts in these matters.

DURABLE FIRE-PROOF BRICK MADE FROM ALUMINUM ASH

Preparation Now Being Made For Installation of Production Works

A new process has been discovered by the Chemical Department of the Technical Industry Encouragement Institute of Tokyo Prefecture, for the manufacture of a high quality fire-proof brick from aluminum ash. The fire-proof brick in question is good for an excessive heat up to 1880 degrees. With the cooperation of the Teikoku Light Metal Industry Company, the Institute is now making necessary preparations for the installation of a brick works for operation beginning September next, says the Nikkan Kogyo.

The fire-proof bricks have been manufactured in the past by means of shale alumina or bauxite which contains from 40 to 70 per cent alumina and were not good enough for an excessive heat, for example, the heat of a furnace. The fire-bricks to be manufactured by the Institute contains alumina up to 90 per cent (Class "A" fire-proof bricks) or 74 per cent (Class "B" fire-proof bricks). The cost of production is remarkably low, because those fire-bricks are manufactured from the ash of aluminum.

Increase in Capital

In keeping with the development of the economic construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Southern Marine Transportation Company, Ltd. has decided to execute a reform of its working system and the expansion of the ship bottoms in its possession by increasing its capital at a bound from ¥8,500,000 (paid up) to ¥100,000,000 including the initial investment of ¥25,000,000, says the Nikkan Kogyo.

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Frustration in Washington

The hopeless plight of the Chungking regime was the subject of perturbed discussion at the meeting of the Pacific War Council at Washington yesterday. Churchill is apparently doing everything possible to get the United States and Chungking to create a new diversion in China to distract the attention of his critical public from the recent British disasters in North Africa. But what the United States and Chungking can do is open to serious question.

When things go particularly bad for the Allies in the Pacific, they try to distract the attention of their public by creating a diversion in Europe or Africa. When things go bad in Europe or Africa, the Allies come back to the Pacific for another try. After the Libyan collapse, the Allies have apparently decided that it is time again to shift their attention to China. What the Allies would like to do, judging from their statements, is to create air bases on the Chinese mainland from which they can bomb Japan. But with the Chungking armies in hopeless rout before the Japanese offensive, it is utterly hopeless for the Allies to think of attacking Japan.

While the politicians in their desperation may toy with such an idea, the more realistically-minded sections of the Allied public well know that such an Allied attack on Japan is impossible. The London Times in its leading article yesterday admitted that Japan cannot be broken by a few air raids and that the time when the Allies can hope to attempt more raids is still too distant to be of any practical consideration. Far from thinking about an offensive, more planes and aid in every form will have to be sent post-haste to Chungking if it is to be prevented from collapse altogether. But such aid cannot be sent as long as no land communications exist between India and Chungking. As a matter of fact, admits the London Times, Japan controls all the means of communications from Manchoukuo to the entire Indo-Chinese peninsula. The only thing which the Allies can hope to do, says the Times, is "to see to it that the land communications between India and China are restored as soon as possible."

Thus, not only does the London Times admit that nothing more than a modest step can even be tried; it also tacitly confesses that Roosevelt's boast of being able to send aid to Chungking despite Japan's severing of the Burma Route is nothing but a barefaced lie.

As evidence of the fact that Allied aid is not reaching Chungking, Dr. T. V. Soong, Chungking's representative on the Pacific War Council, is reported to have appealed to Roosevelt and Churchill for more aid at the meeting yesterday. But, say these reports, Soong refused to reveal after the meeting whether he had received any assurance of support. When Roosevelt and Churchill, who are generally so generous about broadcasting meaningly assurances, fail to give Soong satisfaction enough to enable him to make even a face-saving statement, it is a pretty conclusive evidence that the London Times is right—that the Allies can do nothing for Chungking as long as Japan straddles all the routes between Chungking and the outside world.

The Conscription System For Chosen

The extension of the conscription system to Chosen to take effect in 1944, as announced some time ago, furnishes occasion for some reflection concerning the nature of the union between Japan and Chosen. Such reflection offers many causes for great joy and gratification over the state of affairs which has come to exist in Chosen, of which the new conscription system is but one example.

The fundamental principle of the administration of Chosen was laid down by the Emperor Meiji when, at the time of the union, His Imperial Majesty proclaimed that the Chosenese should be treated with all fairness and in the same way as the Japanese. During the past 33 years of the Japanese administration of Chosen, all successive Japanese administrators have made conscientious efforts, in faithful observance of this Imperial proclamation, to see that the Chosenese become Japanese subjects in the true sense of the term. The Chosenese, on their part, fully appreciative of the true spirit of the Japanese rule, have made strenuous efforts, under the proper guidance of the Japanese authorities, to make themselves worthy, in every respect, of the name of Japanese subjects. These endeavors of both the Japanese authorities and the Chosenese people have gradually borne fruit and the stage has now been reached at which the Chosenese are to be given the privilege of bearing arms for their country.

As the above-mentioned fact clearly indicates, the Japanese rule of overseas possessions is entirely different, in its conception, from the rule of subject peoples by Western Powers. Whereas exploitation is the main aim of the rule of subject races by Western Powers, the Japanese administration aims chiefly at the promotion of the welfare of the ruled. During the rule of the peninsula for over 30 years, the Japanese administrators have done their best to promote the progress of the Chosenese people in all phases of activity, cultural, educational, etc., so that they might share prosperity and happiness with the Japanese. The new decision of our Government to grant conscription to the people of Chosen demonstrates that the Chosenese are now regarded as qualified to play an important part as Japanese subjects in the fulfilment of the leadership of East Asia.

As everybody who has been following events in Chosen will readily admit, there has been a marked growth among the Chosenese since the Manchurian Affair of the consciousness that they are Japanese subjects. The growth of this consciousness has become further accelerated by the China Affair. For instance, the army special volunteer system, introduced in the peninsula in 1938 by way of answering the fervent patriotic appeal of Chosenese people, has been reaping better results every year. The 1942 figures show that more than 250,000 Chosenese volunteered for service against the actual enlistment of 4,500 people. Enlisted volunteers followed the Army and did excellent work in the national service, some laying down their lives in the national cause. As the War of Greater East Asia followed the China Affair the patriotism of the Chosenese people found more vigorous expression in monetary contributions toward the defense fund, in donations of war supplies and in many other ways. It is to satisfy the ardent and cherished desire of these patriotic Chosenese that the grant of the conscription system for Chosen has now been decided upon. This also means that the important position of the Chosenese people in the work of establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has gained open recognition, and as such the new decision will be regarded by the 24,000,000 Chosenese as a great honor conferred on them.

The Japanese Army is constituted and organized in a manner vastly different from that of the United States or Britain. The United States and Britain make no scruples about subjecting their colonial peoples to all kinds of maladministration and exploitation, and yet, in the event of war, they hasten to form them into special army units and show no qualm of conscience in causing them to stand in the breach. Japan is by no means actuated by such cowardly motives in granting conscription to the Chosenese. For the successful prosecution of the war, Japan proper alone can supply enough manpower and to spare in meeting the requirements of the situation. If it were for the purpose of mobilizing Chosenese manpower for war purposes, other methods much more advantageous than the conscription system might easily be conceived. The conferment of the noble duty of military service on the Chosenese is, indeed, prompted by the sincere desire to establish perfect indentity between Japan and Chosen in consonance with the Imperial wish to treat the Japanese and Chosenese without any discrimination.

In short, the new decision argues that the position of the Chosenese within the Japanese Empire has risen remarkably. It also means that the Chosenese people are now given a better opportunity of fulfilling their duty as Japanese subjects. It is, indeed, incumbent on the Chosenese to put forth redoubled endeavors hereafter to acquire the true Japanese spirit so that they may prove themselves worthy of the honor just conferred and that the new system may be enforced without let or hindrance.

A Year Ago Today

June 27, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

Japanese naval bombers of the Kumabo and Fujii air units effected a surprise air raid upon Lungchow, Kwangsi's strategic point, causing heavy losses to military objectives. It is further reported that a group of military godowns were destroyed by naval bombers. The Japanese planes after their successful bombing all returned to their base.

EMINENT JAPANESE SCIENTISTS INVENT NEW WAR WEAPONS

Television, Chiba's Secret Wireless Telephone Are Among Latest Inventions

(Japanese Science Series)
—Conclusion—

Television, one of the scientific wonders of the modern age, was another field in which our country advanced.

Television instruments of Waseda University, Hamamatsu Higher Technical School and of the Ministry of Communications have all been widely acclaimed, even in foreign countries. Although the principle of television applied in each of the above instruments was the same, the mechanical structure of each differed.

Experiments on television were first conducted in our country in 1927 by Kotaro Kujirai. In October of the following year, television devised by Kanji Ito, the father of modern Japanese radio, was presented to the public at a Radio Exposition in Tokyo.

The following month, Kenjiro Takayanagi, Professor at the Hamamatsu Higher Technical School, delivered a lecture on television and presented his instrument for public demonstration.

Soon after this, two open-house exhibitions on television were conducted in Tokyo; one by radio station JOAK and the other by Professor Tadaoki Yamamoto and his collaborator, Masataro Kawaharada, both of Waseda University. Results of both exhibitions were highly satisfactory and were acclaimed both in this country and abroad.

Baseball Game Televized

June 30, 1931, is remembered in the annals of television history for it was on that day when an unprecedented event took place. A baseball game was televized over the air and screened on a television receiving set devised by Drs. Yamamoto and Kawaharada. The attention of the whole world was focused on this epoch-making experimentation, the result of which was a great success.

It was definitely proved to the world on that memorable day that it was possible to televize not only stationary objects but moving objects as well.

The outstanding feature of the Waseda University television was its OVK simultaneous electro-motive impulse, and as one improvement after another has been made on this instrument, it is considered today to be one of the best television sets in existence.

The lives of the above two scientists, Drs. Yamamoto and Kawaharada, are extremely varied.

Yamamoto, son of a middle class family, was born in Kochi Prefecture on June 25, 1881, and grew up under normal environs and condition.

Kawaharada was born nine years later, August 7, 1890, in Toyama Prefecture. Kawaharada was a son of a humble farmer and from his childhood to manhood, he fought with poverty, hunger and cold. Even during his adolescence, he did not while away his time foolishly. After studying four years at the Kanagawa Middle School, he made up his mind and journeyed by himself to Tokyo. He lived in the slums and did man-size jobs in order to live, and to continue his education. Whenever the struggle became hard, he became more determined than ever to overcome it. The struggle was always up-hill for many years, but he was not the type to resign to discouragement and despair.

Becomes Faculty Member

After graduating from a preparatory division of Waseda University, he enrolled in the Electrical Engineering Department of the same university and, four years later, graduated with scholastic honors. Upon his graduation, he found employment with a private corporation but two years later, he resigned from his position to accept a post as a member of the faculty at his alma mater.

In 1922, as a scholarship student, he was sent by the university to England and France to study electrical engineering. He returned home in 1925, and the following year, he was made a professor, and in 1930, a degree of Doctor of Engineering was conferred upon him by his alma mater.

Quite similar to the Waseda University television in principle was the Hamamatsu Higher Technical School's television built by Kenjiro Takayanagi. This particular television proved so practical for home use that a large scale plan was mapped out by the Tokyo Broadcasting Station to popularize home televisions. But when the China Affair broke out, the plan was shelved.

Ultra-Short Wave Detector

Another boom to radio communication was the invention of ultra-short wave detector by Shintaro Uda. This invention was one of the factors which made possible the commercialization of short wave radio sets. It is significant to note that the application of short wave detectors led to another important invention, a secret wireless telephone by Shigetaro Chiba in 1931.

An ordinary wireless telephone had previously been invented and was widely utilized throughout the world, but it had its weak points in that confidential and secret conversations were rather difficult because calls were quite readily intercepted by powerful radio sets.

The intricate mechanism of Chiba's secret wireless telephone reversed the vibration of the speakers' voices and, furthermore, raised a low pitched sound and lowered a high pitched sound which rendered the conversation unintelligible to any outside listeners.

Industrial inventions of the present Showa era, together with academic discoveries, drew the attention of the entire world because science in Japan no longer had to rely on western assistance. Inventions and discoveries made by our scientists during this era were almost limitless. Among the most interesting inventions was Honosuke Harada's automatic dicta-type printing press invented in 1931. On this printing press, it was not necessary to set the types. Instead, the sound of the speaker's voice, spoken into a microphone connected to a special transmitter, was converted into electric current and the press was automatically set into motion, printing exactly the word which had been spoken.

Textiles Revolutionized

One of the contributing factors which enabled our textile industry to press the English textile industry of Lancashire was the invention of an electric pattern-printing machinery in 1928 by Kinjiro Nakanishi and his son, Kinsaku. The Nakanishis were manufacturers of the famous "Chiku-zen Hakata" fabrics. They knew almost nothing about electricity nor the technicalities of advanced machinery. But they possessed enough wisdom to foresee that technical improvements on the machinery were absolutely necessary if the textile industry in our country were to survive against world competition. Driven by this desperation and ardent patriotism, the father and son threw in their entire effort and energy into a scheme for improvements. The result of their invention revolutionized our textile industry and, thus, saved it from possible collapse.

In the branch of industrial chemistry, there were improvements made in liquefaction of coal into gasoline; Kikei Hono's bakelite researches; Takutaro Watanabe's discovery of synthetic acetic acid, Makoto Negishi's innovation in the manufacture of flowers of zinc; Kensaku Masaki's discovery of plating aluminum sheets by bathing in cyanide salt and others. A great contribution to motion picture and munition industries was the inflammable celluloid, invented by the Dai Nippon Celluloid Company.

Till just a few years back, to produce from cast-iron such circular objects as gas and water pipes, cannon and artillery barrels were complicated and laborious. But this process was simplified by a machinery invented by Matsujiro Hamasumi in 1933. The producing capacity too of this machinery was stupendous. For instance, a huge cast-iron water duct was completed in only five minutes.

Our Mighty Scientists

At the outset of the War of Greater East Asia on December 8, 1941, both the American and British Pacific Fleets were immediately destroyed and our Imperial Japanese Armed Forces gained undisputed control of sea and air of the vast Pacific. The two Anglo-Saxon nations were completely dumbfunded.

They had underestimated the strength of our armed forces and the power of our science. They had absolute confidence in themselves that they could crush Japan, if ever she dared to wage war against them. They considered themselves to be the world's richest countries with the world's strongest navies. It was, therefore, no wonder that they were completely dumbfounded when series of devastating blows were delivered against them.

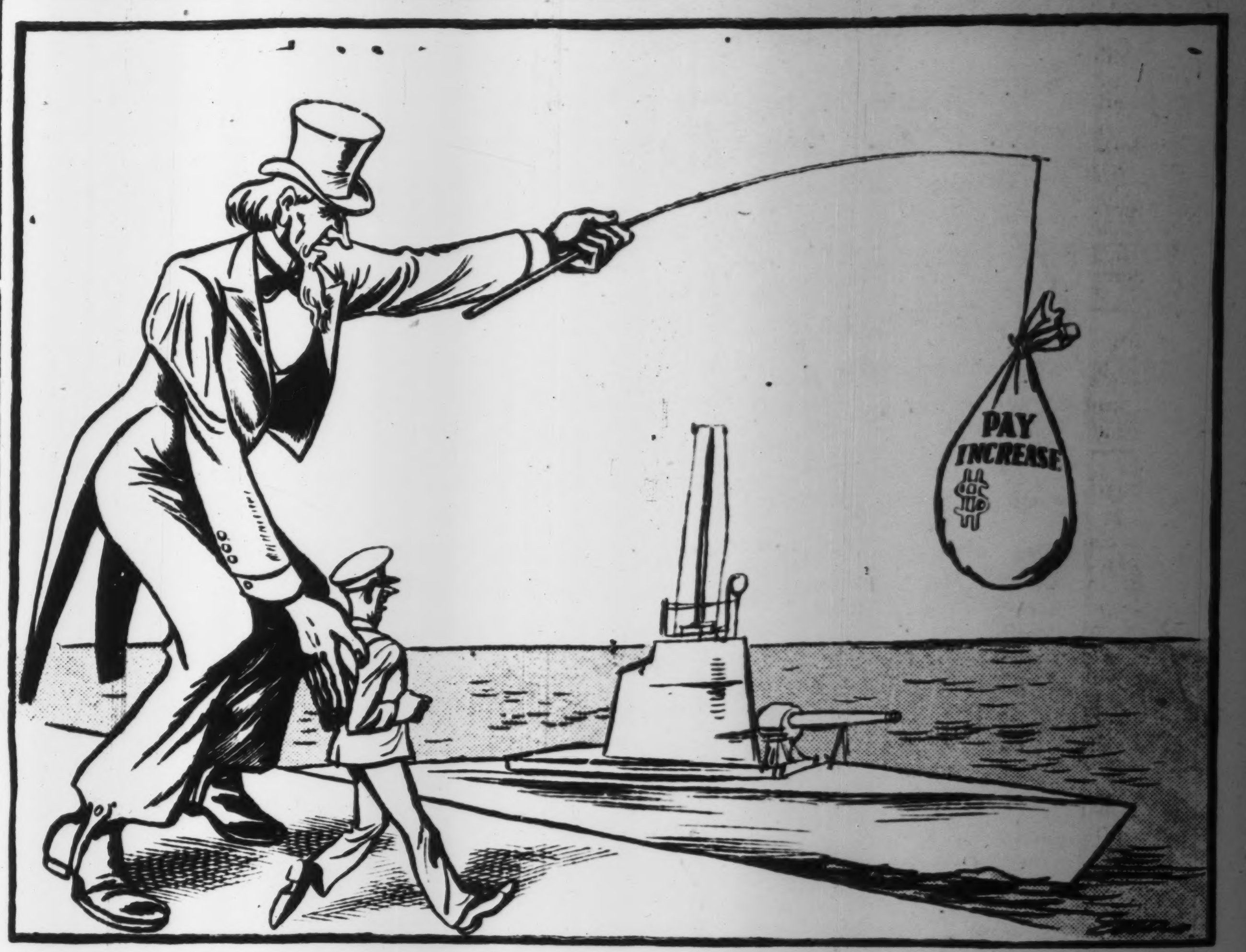
The strength of our armed forces was known before-hand, but it wasn't generally believed, even in our country, that our modern science was capable of producing superb armaments. Such feats as the daring raid on the Pearl Harbor Naval Base by our Special Torpedo Boats, the sinking of enemy dreadnoughts which were considered unsinkable by aerial torpedoes, the devastating havoc wrought on enemy concentrations by our dive-bombers and the penetration of the Malayan jungles by our tanks and armored cars would never have been accomplished had our modern science relied entirely on western science.

When foreign relations became brisk in our country, at the advent of the Meiji era, it became necessary from the standpoint of national defense and economy, to strengthen our navy and merchant marine. Our ship builders, engineers and scientists lost no time, and in about a quarter of a century a formidable mercantile marine was built which sailed the world over and an invincible navy which today rules supreme on the great expanse of the Pacific Ocean.

In the Periodicals

Sozo, Vol. 12, No. 8, July, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Sozo-sha, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. Leading articles: Disposal of the China Affair and the War of Greater East Asia, German Soviet War and War Situation of World, Corner-Stone of the Construction of a Sphere in Southern Regions, New Problem of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, Chungking's Resistance Power and America and Britain, Chungking's Financial Administration, Thailand's State Movement, Traffic Situation of Southern Regions, America's Finances Agony, Social Status of Defeated America, and America's Northern Bases Destroyed.

The Gobs Refuse to See the World



Domei

LISBON, June 23.—A 25 per cent increase in the pay for officers and men serving aboard American submarines was approved yesterday by the United States Senate, according to a Washington dispatch reaching here today. The increase in pay was widely interpreted here as a move to bolster the morale of U.S. submarine crews.

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Filial Piety as a Biological Virtue

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Part II

The population problem of our day falls under the two headings of positive and negative character: to increase the birth-rate and to decrease the death-rate. On the one hand, we must improve such sanitary and hygienic conditions and cultivate such eugenic qualities as are favorable to the growth of population, and, on the other, fight against those undesirable social conditions and dysgenic agencies inimical to it. We may begin with the second or the negative side of the question.

The first obvious factor militating against the increase of population is celibacy, especially of women. We know that single life is an unnatural state for human beings, male and female. Neither Buddhism nor Christianity favors it, nor does any other religion or morality which is at all sane or reasonable. But human communities do not always live in a natural or sane manner, especially in those countries which are said to have attained a high plane of civilization. Unnatural social conditions beget unnatural moralities. Thus has developed in certain countries, among certain communities or classes of people, what may be called a cult of single life—an unwillingness or inability to marry, or a tendency to regard single life as a free, comfortable sort of existence, or a state of life compatible with the idea of purity, even sanctity. Whatever be the causes of it, celibacy is the great enemy that must be fought and conquered with every available weapon, if the preservation of the human species is at all desirable, or the fundamental strength of the State is to be permanently secured.

Adverse Factors

Adverse social and economic causes are at the bottom of many a single life. Men often say they cannot get wives good enough for them, or that they are not well enough off economically to afford a married state; so they delay till they miss the chance and become confirmed bachelors so called. In this country such cases are fortunately comparatively rare, thanks to the traditional belief—a result of the family-system—that it is not good for any man to be without wife and that one woman is as good (or bad) as another. That is not to say, however, that the modern way of thinking, of Western origin, has not left some mark upon the minds of young men and women of this country. Social, even political, ambitions often prevent their timely marriage, while we also hear of women complain of the difficulty of finding such men as are likely to make tolerable husbands, especially among daughters of the rich or those who have received "a higher education." Therefore we have been agreeably surprised to read in the vernacular papers lately a report falsifying the general impression that higher education for girls has a delaying, if not deterrent, effect on their marriage; for it is the commonplace in the Western nations, especially in the United States, to hear of the sterilizing effect of high education upon women.

Career Women

The growing tendency on the part of women to take to "career" life that is, the career of art, literature, music, science, etc., for higher types, and to become, in the case of lesser "highbrows," typists, office-workers, and factory operatives, salesgirls, tramcar conductors, etc., for others—such a tendency is doubtless an inevitable concomitant of urbanized civilized community, but is in no wise a biological condi-

(Continued on Page 3)

JUVENILE PILOTS OF ARMY, NAVY ALL RECEIVE INTENSIVE TRAINING

Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto Is Well-Versed in Every Phase of Naval Air Operations

More than 10,000 boys applied to the Navy Ministry for enrolment in the naval air force as prospective pilots. On examination, 100 were enrolled in the naval air force as juvenile pilots in June, 1930. Prior to the time of the adoption of this system, all naval officer-pilots had been chosen from first or second lieutenants and trained at Kasumigaura for a year, while all naval non-commissioned officer-pilots had been selected from among the non-commissioned officers and trained for nine months at Kasumigaura. Non-commissioned officer-scouts were trained at Yokosuka for nine months and the ground crews were also trained at Yokosuka for a prescribed time. In view of the importance of their duty, it was found necessary that naval pilots should be chosen from among officers, but this became difficult to be carried out without injuring the efficiency of the personnel of the administration. The system of boy pilots was evolved in the third year of the Showa era (1928) to eliminate this difficulty. Officer-pilots were substitued by boy pilots who went through education nearly as high as that received by naval officers, and this innovation was enforced in 1930. The Army, some years later, followed suit and adopted the method of enrolling boy pilots for the military air force.

The Navy has recently divided the prospective boy pilots into two classes. Those boys who have left the middle school or have completed the fourth year course at the middle school come under A class; whereas those, between 15 and 17 years of age, who have hitherto been enrolled with the preparatory course of the Naval Air Corps at Kasumigaura, are called students of the preparatory course under B class. The B class boys go through a 28-month course, during which they receive education of secondary grade together with instructions in general naval strategy. While going through this basic course, they are also trained aboard a warship so as to become full-fledged sailors. On completion of the course, they are given lessons in aviation at Kasumigaura for twelve months. When they have finished the course in aviation at Kasumigaura, they are promoted to become non-commissioned officers. Their future promotions depend entirely on their own merits, with the way being open for becoming captains. Some naval observers at first looked upon the inauguration of the boy pilot system with a touch of pessimism, but the splendid achievements already attained by the naval pilots since the start of the Pacific war provide at once an interesting and eloquent commentary upon the far-sightedness of the Japanese Navy in putting into effect this novel system a dozen years ago ahead of all other naval Powers.

New Air Corps Set Up

Planes fitted with superior equipments and embodying the original designs evolved by the naval air force began to take to the air one after another from 1930, during which year another naval air corps was established at Tateyama with still another being founded at Kure the following year. The new planes which went into service in 1930 included the Kotobuki, a fighter-plane of No. 90 with air-cooled 450 h.p. engines, scout-planes of Nos. 90 and 91 bombers of Nos. 89 and 92 with water-cooled engines, a twin-motored flying-boat of No. 91 and another large flying-boat of No. 90 with three 800 h.p. engines and wingspan measuring 30 meters. The last-named flying-boat was used in covering the distance between Tateyama and Saipan in fourteen hours, when the writer assumed the post of commandant of the Naval Air Corps at Tateyama later.

In the sixth year of the Showa era (1931), the writer was appointed Chairman of the Commission on equipping the newly-constructed aircraft carrier Ryujo. The following year, the Shanghai incident broke out. On January 29, when the Chinese regular troops on North Szechwan Road fired wantonly upon the Japanese special landing party, Japanese naval air units immediately took off from the seaplane tender Notoro anchored off Woosung, and cooperated with the Japanese special landing party in repulsing the Chinese regulars. The aircraft-carriers Hosho and Kaga also went into action. China at that time had some 300 planes, of which about 70 had been concentrated at Shanghai.

On February 22, the Japanese naval air arm experienced a real air combat for the first time. A group of bombers of No. 13 type commanded by Lieutenant Kotani and escorted by a squadron of fighter-planes of No. 90 under Lieutenant Ikuta encountered Chinese air formations over Soochow, including a fast Boeing fighter, which China had bought from America a little while before. In the ensuing fight, the Japanese side succeeded in shooting down the Boeing plane which was the pride of the Chinese command. Lieuten. Kotani, leader of the Japanese air detachment, however, was killed in the combat, while First Class Blue-jacket Sasaki, a machine-guner, was seriously wounded. The pilot of the ill-starred Boeing was Captain Robert Short, an American, who had visited Japan some years before for the professed purpose of carrying out a trans-Pacific flight from Samishiro in Mutsu Province.

Ryujo Commissioned

In February, the eighth year of the Showa era (1933), the seaplane tender Kami-i was put into service and two months later the newly-constructed aircraft carrier Ryujo was commissioned. The writer was appointed the first commander of the Ryujo and in that capacity he participated in the special maneuvers held under the personal supervision of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor.

Following the successful termination of the Shanghai incident, the Japanese naval air force was remarkably expanded, with a naval air corps set up at Ominato in November, 1933, another at Sayeki in February, the following year, another at Maizuru in October, 1935, others at Kisarazu and Kanoya in April, 1936, and still others at Yokohama and Chinkai in Korea in October, the same year. At the same time, rigorous training was started by all the naval air corps in accordance with the lessons learned during the Shanghai incident, with the consequence that the technique and skill of the naval pilots improved appreciably. The termination of the incident also brought about a remarkable improvement in the manufacturing technique, inasmuch as fighter-planes advanced from No. 95 to No. 96; bombers of Nos. 96 and 97 made their appearance; dive-bombers advanced from No. 94 to No. 96; scouting seaplanes advanced from No. 94 to Nos. 95 and 96; and four-motored flying-boats of No. 97 also came to be used for the first time.

Of late, Japan's naval air strength has been substantially reinforced by the addition of the two new aircraft-carriers, Soryu and Hiryu, and other war weapons. Although full details regarding the might of the Japanese naval armada cannot be disclosed for obvious reasons, suffice it to say that the Japanese Navy is fully prepared to discharge its duty efficiently as guardian of the Pacific.

In July, 1937, when the Japanese naval air force had been early re-

— (Continued on Page 3)